

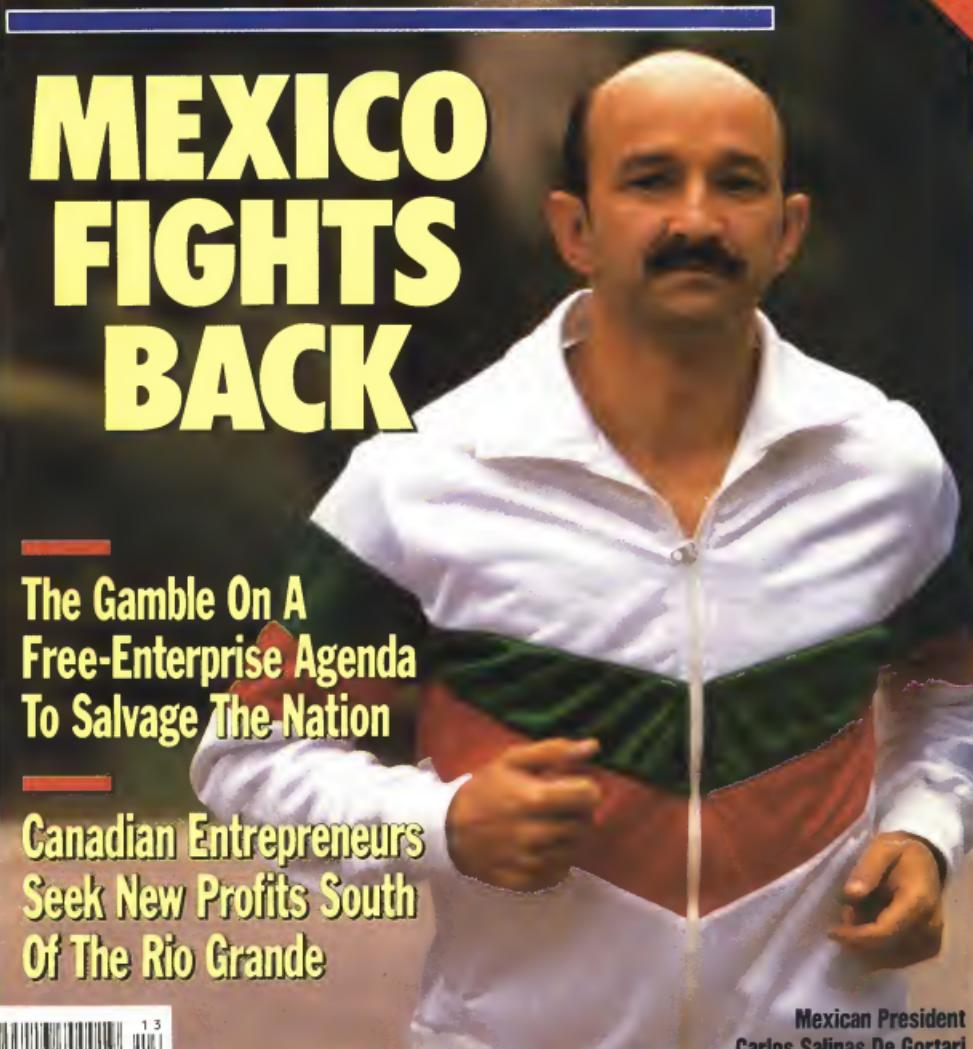
# Maclean's

## MEXICO FIGHTS BACK

**The Gamble On A  
Free-Enterprise Agenda  
To Salvage The Nation**

**Canadian Entrepreneurs  
Seek New Profits South  
Of The Rio Grande**

THREE  
PREMIERS ON  
THE HOT SEAT



Mexican President  
Carlos Salinas De Gortari





## Mighty oaks from little acorns grow.

Who would have dreamed that from that cute, little acorn in a Beetle way back in the 50's would evolve an entire line of sophisticated automobiles typified by the new Passat you see before you.

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\*Model shown is the Passat GL, which has a manufacturer's suggested retail price of \$22,160.00. Dealer participation in manufacturer's suggested retail price or manufacturer's suggested retail price less.

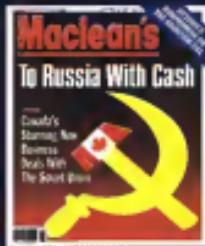
power heatable mirrors and a sophisticated track-connecting rear suspension system that must be experienced to be appreciated. Plus interior space so vast the rear seats actually recline.

But enough. Suffice it to say this mighty oak stands proudly in your Volkswagen dealer's showroom.

 **Passat**

# Gorbachev's Hong Kong.

(Made in Canada.)



It was perestroika in action: the Soviets and top Canadian business people were working out an agreement to rebuild and rejuvenate Leningrad to the status of an economic free port — like Hong Kong. News — and the details — of this historic billion-dollar deal were reported first in Canada's Weekly Newsmagazine.

**Maclean's**

THE WELL-INFORMED CHOICE

# Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE MARCH 26, 1990 VOL. 100 NO. 13

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## COVER

### MEXICO FIGHTS BACK

Carlos Salinas de Gortari, the 43-year-old, Harvard-educated Mexican president, has undertaken a radical free-market drive to revive and modernize the nation's economy. As part of that effort, he needs to attract massive foreign investment — a message he stressed repeatedly last week in an interview with Maclean's and during a two-day visit from Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. — 46



### CANADA

### PREMIERS ON THE HOT SEAT

In an attempt to break Canada's constitutional deadlock, New Brunswick Premier Frank McKenna's government will draft a resolution to address its concerns over the Meech Lake accord. McKenna and his two fellow anti-Meech premiers also planned to meet late this week to compare their positions. — 30



### JUSTICE

### RUMOR AND SCANDAL

In a sexual-abuse scandal that has rocked the small eastern Ontario town of Prescott since mid-February, four men face a total of 33 charges involving 12 children. One of the men is also accused of murdering an infant. Late last week, police had begun digging for the body in a cemetery. — 18





# Mexico's Challenge

**W**hen Carlos Salinas de Gortari became president of Mexico in 1988, he chose the popular vote, 56.7 per cent, was an unprecedented low for a candidate of Mexico's current governing party, the Institutional Revolutionary Party. It has ruled Mexico without interruption for six decades, a record in the Western world. Now as his 10th month in office begins, the daunting problems a foreign debt of \$117 billion, an unemployment rate of 12 per cent, a 10 per cent inflation rate of 197 per cent—and all the other challenges of a rapidly growing nation of 80 million. And all that for a president who sits in only 41.

Clearly a pragmatist, Salinas conducts himself as if he realises that he must win all the help he can get in the world. Last week, he even took a warm welcome to Canada's Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and granted interviews to Canadian reporters, including Maclean's Ottawa Bureau Chief Lou Lowrie.

Still, Salinas is determined to set his own free-enterprise agenda—and has one of the most radical changes he can do with investment. Salinas has dispensed the once-angry barriers to foreign firms. In certain unrestricted sectors, Mexico allows up to 100 per cent foreign ownership. And as a sign of the determination to cut bureaucratic red tape, some projects are given automatic approval if they meet an stated criteria. Others are deemed to be approved if the applicants have not received a formal reply from the National Foreign Investment Commission within 40 days. While Salinas shuns his radical economic reform plan when talking to the world, at home he underlines the material benefits of a restrained economy. After a campaign-style meeting he had with the president last week, Lowrie reported: "When Salinas came to office, he was seen as a technocrat without political skills. But as president, he has demonstrated solid political instincts." That is the kind of balancing act that all rulers of Mexico have had to practice, and it is especially apt for a man who came to power with such an uncertain mandate.



Salinas (left) with Lowrie; a technical display about political matters

*Ken Dryden*

Louisa Weissen, Steve Weissen, Julie Fisher (bottom-left)

Mark Stein (top), Michael Young (top)

Carrie G. Johnson (bottom-left), Mark Stein

Andrea (bottom) Louisa Weissen (bottom-left)

Great of Intermountain Services (bottom-left)

Research (bottom) Steve Stein (right)

Steve Stein (right) Steve Stein (right)

Art (bottom) Steve Stein (right)

Executive (bottom) Steve Stein (right)

## LUDICROUS DESTRUCTION

In the article "Managing south steel" (Business, March 25), your mention of the restoration of fish stocks in the Great Lakes is the same breath as the return of Seawall Sea's profit levels is symptomatic of the ecological mess we have gotten ourselves into. The depletion of the ocean's fisheries is not often for the business sector, the very fabric of life as earth is being destroyed by the short-sightedness of business and its all-consuming classism with the profit motive, ruled and sheltered by an equally short-sighted government. What these cuts call to cut quotas and increase conservation efforts in order to replace declining stocks, then-Pepperdine Minister Thomas St. John reported them, citing the "human and social impact." That is yet more proof of the destructiveness of the fisheries species that it runs. What will be the human and social impact of the reduction of these fisheries, something that is entirely possible given such stupidity?

Forrest Ross  
St. John's, Que.



Atlantic Seaboard: depletion of stocks

experience of women, can do little to resolve tensions. In fact, it worsens them.

Janet Kereh  
Tivoli

The liberal-left establishment, which is responsible for the idea that people are basically good and only societal forces make them do bad things, insists that men are violent against women as a sort of some kind of purposed peace. But there is violence in every human heart, as well as the capacity for good. Individuals who recognize this have learned rules to curb the violence in those who cause it to themselves. Soldiers who glorify tread on anti-differ in degree, but not in kind, from those who kill their leaders in "religious" wars. Violence is always wrong—directed at men, women or children, perpetrated by men, women or children.

Rita Ulrich,  
Thunder Bay, Ont.

Those of the article in your Special Report "The battle of the sexes" (Ottawa, March 10) was written by women and, I noted, provided a female perspective on the issue. One way to resolve tensions between the sexes is for each sex to have their voice heard. Women trying men is violent, sexist and discriminatory while not allowing men to speak of their

Sandy Higgins,  
Scarborough, Ont.

## NEW JOB FOR AN OLD FACE

Canada finally has a minister of forests, and his pattern was conspicuously absent from "Changing the guard" (Cover, March 21). Frank Oberle is definitely an old face, but has new job as minister of forests in a promotion from his former one as minister of state for forestry. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney finally fulfilled his election promise of 1984 and created a full ministry of forests. Shame on you, Mulroney, for keeping the minister of Canada's number 1 industry

George E. Bishop,  
Markham, Ont.

## PASSAGES

**ACQUAINTED:** Julie Kovacs, 36, of second-degree murder, by an Ontario Superior Court jury of seven women and five men in Brampton, Ontario, of Kitchener, Ont., who killed her estranged police to be arrested and sent to jail. They found the partially dismembered body of her 21-year-old son, David, on Jan. 15, 1986. During a 49-day trial, jurors heard that David had been last seen from his car on the previous day and that the last place where he had been because she had had a dream. David's 14-year-old daughter, Shirley, called the police because of their mother's strange behavior. The lawyer who will represent an 18-year-old son, Christopher, suggested that they learn more about the child's behavior than they were sonst.



**REHABILITATED:** The divorce of noted Halifax doctor Jean-Claude (Baby Doc) Dumas has, 38, and his wife of nine years, Marjorie Bessette, 37, which was granted on Oct. 24, 1985, in the Dominion Building. Until recently, the couple, who fell from grace after being forced out of power in 1986, had been living with their two children in a luxury villa on the French Riviera.

**DEBUNKED:** John of Ottawa, Charles Deha, 68, who heads the federal inquiry into the use of drugs in assault sports, which was sparked by the Ben Johnson scandal, by former Minister Brian Mulroney, Deha, a former associate chief justice, has yet to issue his inquiry findings, following 18 months of hearings.

## CHANGING ATTITUDES

As a chemical engineering student, I was appalled to see the issue of sexism in engineering addressed in your magazine ("Campus sexism," Special Report, March 10). If the article placed the blame for this sexism on the students, while ignoring the greater problems caused by faculty members who encourage this behavior. After four years at the University of Waterloo, I have found the male students to be full of respect for their female colleagues. I was very gratified to hear of the establishment of a Women in Engineering Chair at UWO, yet equally disappointed when a professor of mine wrote a letter to the editor of our local paper questioning the necessity of such a chair. Mosque Fraz, holder of the chair, will keep trying to change attitudes like those.

Stephen More  
Fredericton



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## LETTERS

### WHERE'S THE BEEF?

I was intrigued by your article "Like in the old days" (Cover, Feb. 10). On page 28, we read "... that such basic items as sugar, meat and most fresh fruit and vegetables are largely unavailable." Then, on page 28, we find a photo of a meat stall in a Moscow market, with what looks like plenty of meat, regardless of the balance of the caption ("Soviet women average two hours a day standing in meatshort lines"). I am sure there is an explanation, however, that does not give me much confidence in the credibility of the whole article. Why does that quote go? "A picture is worth 1,000 words?"

Ronald C. Nott,  
Saskatoon, Sask.



Moscow meat stall "worth 1,000 words."

most basic items and constitutional parlor games finally ended in frustration, strong language lingers. Before we go on to say things we do not really mean and cannot take back, let us burn into our hearts and minds that history, geography and common interests have put on top of us. Even from arranged marriages love can bloom.

R. Fraser Duff,  
Aquaduct, Ont.

### THE BREAKUP OF CANADA

As francophones in English-speaking Canada proclaim themselves "English only" and francophones in Quebec ponder their response to this and the possible future of the Meech Lake accord, a situation whose contours are mostly economic is rapidly evolving into one centered on language ("Dangerous Times," From The Editor's Desk, Feb. 10). Pained by sights on both sides, the "moderate middle" watches

helplessly as our country is being撕裂ed apart. Historians, peers from now, will record the events leading up to the breakup of Canada and conclude that what sprang from a population grown weary of excessive taxation, insensitive legislators, politically motivated govern-

ment and a desire for more clearly understood Canadianism. But the media have a responsibility to present information on the topic clearly.

Steve Urechyn,  
Fredericton

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## LETTERS

ingestion of the past. We firmly support international multilingualism of the future, which is English and a language of choice. We are not irrelevant. We want to expand tolerance by spring for the foretelling future and not the hindering past.

Hugh Arnott,  
St. John's

### A DISTURBING OMISSION

Perhaps your interesting cover article ("Hollywood meets the new Europe," Feb. 26) was not intended to contain a discussion of the total Canadian presence at the Berlin International Film Festival. But, for this writer, the absence of my film *Seal of Possum* was disturbing. It received four well-intended screenings at these theatres, was of course listed in all the schedules and programs and had a full-page ad in one of the festival publications. Those were three of the screenings who claimed that *Seal of Possum*, being the work of an individual and having been made completely independently, was more politically significant to the current than that of others presented by the changes in Eastern Europe than the many films that took a more obvious part in the dialogue. Apart from the nature of the film itself, which could also be evaluated as the Eastern European content, my film was considered by many film experts to be among the best new works in any category (they could be wrong).

Michael Sase,  
Toronto

### REDEFINING BENZENE

It's not easy to clear, but it is neither a gas nor certainly occurring ("Burning the butter," Business, Feb. 26) it is a heavy, oily liquid. (Caffe Olé! comes in benzene), and a product of coal tar distillation.

Gary F. Schatz,  
Long Beach, B.C.

### INSPIRATIONAL FORCES

I was glad to read that Burton Cummings was inspired by Stephen Hawking's example of fighting asymptotic lateral sclerosis (known in the United Kingdom as "motor neuron disease") while continuing to lead the world in his field of research ("Covered in suspense," People, Feb. 26). I wish Cummings success with his new recording and I hope that he may also be inspired to make a contribution towards research into this mysterious and daunting disease. The fight against ALS needs all the help it can get.

Mervin Armstrong,  
Ottawa

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## LETTERS

### NEW WAVE OF ANTI-SEMITISM

The Arab world has recently called for a halt on Jewish immigration to Israel because of concern about where these people will live once they arrive in Israel. What about here? Will they live if they are forced to return to the Soviet Union? In "Opening the Frontiers" (World, Feb. 26), it was mentioned that a new wave of anti-Semitism has erupted in the Soviet Union. Soviet Jews are arriving in Israel not as refugees, but as refugees escaping anti-Semitism and a possibility of a new surge of pogroms in their native country. A call for a halt on immigration while the United States has imposed quotas of 50,000 Soviet immigrants a year is to deny Soviet Jews the opportunity for freedom from religious oppression and a chance at a new life.

Debra Lazar,  
Edmonton

### LACKING A MASTER PLAN

I am pleased that Brian Mulroney accepts blame for hot pots, but what about the homeless, the sick, water, food and resources ("Getting the message," Canada, Feb. 26). Mulroney, the less-responsible George Bush, has no message plan or strategy. Instead, the test is whether those who run the man we call leader, and in a moment of all pay the price for self-delusion. If the Conservatives can pick a playwright out of the eight to say our life is worth saving for the Pot.

Mosheh Jor,  
Toronto

### MORE KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED

Henry Bialikow says the federal government is partly to blame for poverty because of its preoccupation with deficits "instead of concentrating itself in full employment." ("The face of hunger," Special Report, Feb. 12). How can my government ensure full employment when the marketable skills of many Canadians are no longer adequate? As technology steadily does away with the more mechanical aspects of work, Canadians are finding that they are having to know more when they enter the workplace. In this respect, it is not the federal government that is at fault, but the provinces, which have paradoxically over-facilitated the educational system. And Canadians must lose the incentive to participate in that educational system, both for ourselves and our children, instead of being dragged through it, as so many of us are.

Richard Rothwell,  
Saskatoon, S.C.

Letters to editor and may be continued. Please include name, address and telephone number. Mail to: Letters to the Editor, 107 Bayview Drive, Barrie, Ontario L4M 3Y6. Please type or print clearly. Please limit to 250 words.

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# OPENING NOTES

Leona Helmsley abdicates, filling vacant seats at the Oscars, and Josef Skvorecký would like to throw a big party

## STAR REPLACEMENTS

Organizers of the Academy Awards ceremony in Los Angeles say that next week's show will be suitable for glitzers, mothers—and now open new row of filled seats. Indeed, about 130 unpaid volunteers ensure that no corners are cut during the ceremony on Oscar night, never focus on a vacant seat. Dressed in their own evening clothes, official assist-films temporarily occupy places vacated by audience members for reasons that range from having to visit the washroom to appearing onstage. In return for a chance to rub shoulders with some of Hollywood's biggest stars, the assist-films must agree not to ask for autographs or talk to the media. According to Joseph DiSanto, the exec in charge who strives to select "ordinary people who love the movies" for the job, the practice began 18 years ago when the Oscar ceremony director complained that empty seats "looked ugly." Adds DiSanto: "During commercial breaks, it's ungodly slow. The waiters get really adept at moving fast." *Selling Biscuits* is a Hollywood tradition.

*Jodie Foster* on stage with Oscar in 1989; no vacancies



## Setback for a brother-and-sister act

Natalie Portman and her brother, Ronald, a Canadian-Canadian citizen in Vienna, during the past four years in the argued case of a weekly television program broadcast by a local cable TV company. There, Natalie, a woman who describes herself as well-educated, talked to journalists from Maistoso Presser Gary Wilson to Marjorie Blaustein, football players. She also tried to dance with her guests and question them about romance, but in December, cable company executive Richard Edwards cancelled the show—supposedly, the Paladins say because many viewers complained to him. "Natalie's talents deserved," Edwards has argued that Natalie's appearance could not be justified.

Portman: dismissed after four years of interviews



## HIDDEN COSTS OF FREEDOM

Josef Skvorecký is planning a three- or four-week trip that will mark his first visit to Czechoslovakia since he fled to Canada in 1968. But the writer, whose novel *The Engineer of Human Souls* won the Governor General's Award in 1988, has mixed feelings about the invitation that awaits him next month. Said Skvorecký, 65: "There are so many people who will want to see me, and my time is so limited. It would be nice if we could just throw one big party for everyone." Long-lost native sons rarely get much sleep on their first big home.

## That's the way the ball bounces

Spaniard U.S. and Canadian college basketball teams were in championship tournaments last week. In the United States, 64 teams had to become the national champion after a turbulent season that saw a player die at mid-court. In Mexico, where eight finalists competed for the Canadian championship, the University of Western Ontario charged that its Mustangs had a better record than one of the entrants, Antigonish's St. Francis Xavier University. Nova Scotia's Acadia University was also entered, but officials declined to comment on the charge that they chose a second local team just to boost ticket sales.



Courtesy (left). *Cruising* expectations and hopes for a flood of recruits

## SEE THE MOVIE, THEN JOIN UP

The U.S. navy's submarine service has a big stake in the success of *The Hunt for Red October*, a recently released movie that stars Sean Connery as a Soviet submarine commander who defects—with his nuclear-armed warship—to the West. Navy officials say that they decided to co-operate fully with Paramount Pictures in making the picture because the submarine service has had difficulty attracting qualified recruits in recent years. Indeed, U.S. submarine officials confidently acknowledge their hope that *Red October* will

have a similar impact to that of *Titanic*. That 1997 movie, which featured Tom Cruise as a naval officer pilot, led to a huge increase in the numbers of recruits seeking to join U.S. navy jets. Still, a panel of naval officers that approved the script for *Red October* did not give it a rave review. Declared the panel: "The script is shallow and does not do justice to the detailed character and plot development of [Donald] Glancy's novel. Paramount is obviously relying heavily on visuals to carry the picture." That's show business.

## A royal farewell

For 10 years, Leona Helmsley presented herself as the "Queen of the Palace" when she appeared in maga-



Helmsley: abdication

she says for 26 Helmsley hotels. But the president of the New York City-based chain was convicted of tax evasion charges in December, and she is also abdicating her position as the hotel's CEO. A new promotional campaign that begins next month will still stress Helmsley hotels' attention to detail—without the royal presence.

## LESSONS IN HOLDING A NEWS CONFERENCE

Early next month, a church-appointed commission is scheduled to deliver a long-awaited report concerning allegations of sexual abuse committed by Roman Catholic priests. And to help church spokesman deal with media questions on their report, the Roman Catholic archdiocese in St. John's, Nfld., hired a public relations firm in January. Indeed, the firm, locally based Sage Communications, has already started producing training aids, including a videotape of a recent news conference held by Archdiocese Bishop Dennis Fenton. Said Sage executive vice-president Dennis Gib: "These people are largely unfamiliar with dealing with the media. We have been providing them with support in what could be an intensive media exercise. The videotaping is for their purposes, as they can look at how they did."

## Juicing up the drink ads

A no-drink-driving organization in Ontario is fighting a provincial government plan that could allow closer links between drinking and risky activities in bars and nightclubs—associations that were simply prohibited in the past. For one regulation to take effect this spring will likely permit bars and restaurants to serve both alcoholic drinks and such nonalcoholic substances as soft drinks—provided that the ads "clearly establish that individuals are not to drink that activity for the day." As will John Ratta, the president of People to People Inspired Drinking Everywhere, and that



Krewey-sponsored car in Molson Indy: criticism

group has failed to persuade the government to ban lottery gambling in such establishments as Tim Hortons and McDonald's. Ratta's group, critics say, has prompted Molson Krewey to rework its slogan for its Royal Auto Inn. And that slogan, "When it comes to racing, it's royal all," may soon be wiped off the track.

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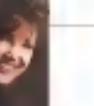
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## COLUMN



# A radical proposal to cure health care

BY DIANE FRANCIS

I imagine owning a business where there are never any bad debts—and never any quarrels with customers about prices, whether the work done was necessary or whether it took too long to do. Imagine a business where you could direct your customers to use competitors only on your terms, get a commission by doing so, and, at the same time, erect barriers to entry in your field. Sound like fiction? Well, that's how it is in Canada.

The patient is sick. Canada's gold-plated medical system is a serious financial drain. While I'm the first to acknowledge that health care and medicine as a enlightened policy, let's introduce a little market discipline to physician care and, most importantly, those patients. The doctors are not the culprits. Many opposed, or criticized, Canada's overly generous medical system.

The problem is that Canadians have become spoiled brats and politicians are spoiling the lot. We are all guilty. Just think about it. Baby has an earache. Rush to the doctor. It's happening late at night, go to emergency. Have back problems? Go to the general practitioner. He sends you to a specialist. He's seen many times. Want a second opinion? Go for it. There about is there? Why not? No to surgery? Send me to a physiotherapist. No, on second thought, how about a chiropractor every week. Back to the general practitioner for a referral or it at free. Depressed because it's not getting any better? Back to the doctor for a tranquilizer prescription. Put it on the job. Again and again and again. Is this my way to run a business?

Of course, medicine is not really a business, and physicians are highly ethical professionals who only treat, refer or prescribe if they feel there is a compelling, healthimpaired reason. But these are judgment calls, and doctors do act within those when they treat their patients. Making an appointment with a general practitioner is self-policing treatment, and there is absolutely no control over how many demands are made on the system. That's because

we've a jump to \$3,869.25 from \$3,859.76, or \$7,477 in the per capita costs each year for a family of four. The most money is in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, where medical costs average \$3,665 per person, next is Ontario at \$3,585 per person and the least is Newfoundland at \$1,675 per person.

As Canada's population ages, health expenditures as a percentage of provincial gross domestic product will increase. Prince Edward Island has the highest proportion at 12.25 per cent, and the lowest, at 7.69 per cent, is Alberta.

Put on an individual average basis, each year a Canadian spends about \$300 for physician services, \$14 per pack on prescriptions, \$100 per month on dentists, \$957 a year on hospitals and other institutions, such as homes for the aged and handicapped, \$380 for drugs, eyeglasses and prosthetics, \$56 each on ambulances, and \$16 on medical research. That means that, if you did not go to the doctor in the past year—and the average cost per visit is \$30—somebody else must have gone 36 times.

In Alberta, a recent study funded by its former finance minister, Lou Hyndman, proposes some solutions. Hyndman suggests that everyone be issued a medical credit card and receive regular statements as to the costs they have run up. Potential abusers would be asked to submit to counselling. His idea is not to introduce a user-pay system, but merely to make consumers realize what they are costing themselves. It's a worthy idea. Both the patient's and the doctor's records would be checked to ensure no one abuses.

Brad is right. But every time one of us sits in a writing room the meter ticks away. My concern about Canada's soaring medical costs is not strictly financial, although the numbers are indeed compelling. The operated nature of the medical system will erode quality, as spending moves out of control and money tightens. This will only worsen some of problems in the 1990s as Canada's population grows demographically older. Finance Minister Michael Wilson in his last budget underscored the issue by capping transfer payments to the provinces for medical and post-secondary education. The provinces cried foul, but they're to blame because they have spared the nod and spoiled the child. The provinces get \$35.3 billion of Canada's total \$41.9-billion health care bill, and the federal government pays the rest.

I would also suggest that doctors be forced to end featherbedding practices by permitting the licensing of more practising, midwives and other paramedics to save the system money. As for consumers, we should suggest that total health-care spending be frozen for at least 10 years. Canadians would each be given an annual allowance for medical expenses and those who don't spend it should get money back. Those who spend more than the allowance should pay for it. Uninsured Canadians who don't pay any income taxes should not have to pay anything. If we don't introduce such forms of market discipline into our system, what is now a chronic problem may prove terminal.

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The latest figures show that, between 1993 and 1997, total Canadian health-care costs jumped from \$14.9 billion to \$22.2 billion. This represents 8.71 per cent of the nation's gross domestic product, or the sum total of all goods and services sold, compared with 7.25 per cent in 1993. Put another way, \$30 of every \$100 spent in Canada is going towards paying hospital and doctor's bills. This repre-

# ON THE HOT SEAT

**THE THREE HOLD-OUT PREMIERS  
AGREE TO MEET TO  
COMPARE THEIR  
CONCERNs ABOUT  
MEECH LAKE**

**T**his gathering was the last stop on a cross-country sales trip by the architect of Quebec's stand on the Constitution. On March 11, in the northern New Brunswick town of Caraquet (population 4,093), 1,000 people squeezed into a school cafeteria for a Sunday luncheon banquet to hear Quebec Intergovernmental Affairs Minister Gérard Blainard make yet another pitch for modifying the Meech Lake accord. To a warm reception from local fishermen, business people and Acadian community leaders, Blainard explained how the accord met his province's constitutional requirements. He also repeated his government's assertion that the deal must be ratified without the changes that New Brunswick, Manitoba and Newfoundland are demanding. But when asked how the dispute over the accord's future might be settled, Blainard said that it was New Brunswick Premier Frank McKenna who should suggest a solution. "The opposition to Meech Lake came first from New Brunswick," he said. "We hope that Mr. McKenna can offer a plan that will allow us to unlock the difficult situation."

Just two days later, McKenna publicly rejected his minister's call to do just that. In his government's March 13 throne speech updating a new version of the New Brunswick legislation, McKenna pledged to review the proposal that would determine what he sees as the imperfections in Meech Lake without compromising the accord's key clause, one that requires Quebec as a "distinct society." He did not elaborate on the details of his proposal, which will likely make public later this month. But McKenna was also making arrangements to meet, possibly later this week, with the two other premiers who oppose Meech Lake: Manitoba's Gary Filmon and Newfoundland's Clyde Wells—despite their various concerns. Together, those initiatives signaled the



McKenna: seeking a 'parallel accord' to appease both supporters and critics

start of what is likely to be a dangerous last attempt to salvage the 1987 agreement, aimed at making Quebec a willing signatory to Canada's Constitution.

In Ottawa, the prospect of a New Brunswick-inspired solution was a welcome development. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has dismissed suggestions that it is up to him as federal leader to negotiate the agreement. "I have done everything I could to bring Canada together," he said in Ottawa. "My ideas are in the Meech Lake accord." But privately, federal officials have held extensive, although informal, discussions with their counterparts in several provinces. Now, they are clearly hoping that the dissident premiers' initiatives will offer both the tone and the direction of the divisive constitutional debate. Said one federal adviser: "When McKenna comes out with a proposal, it will likely give us a constructive basis for discussion, rather than leaving the same old entry options from scratch."

McKenna's objections to the accord are well-known. Even before he was elected premier in October, 1987, McKenna has insisted that the original agreement is flawed. He has dropped his original objections to the Meech Lake



Wells: ignoring his objections risks antagonizing a vocal chorus

clause that would require the unanimous consent of all 10 provinces to approve Senate reform. But McKenna remains deeply opposed to what he interprets as the accord's potential to undermine the rights of linguistic minorities, a criticism that a New Brunswick legislature committee examining the report amplified in its report that it issued last October. The report also expressed concerns about the rights of women and northern Canadians. But the premier is not demanding that the accord be held hostage. Instead, he has advocated dealing with his concerns in a so-called parallel accord, which would allow the New Brunswick legislature to pass the original Meech Lake agreement by its generally accepted June 23 deadline.

In doing so, McKenna is walking a thin constitutional and political tightrope. For one thing, it's still unclear whether he intends to issue his support for Meech Lake contingent upon other provinces and the federal Parliament passing a parallel accord before the original agreement expires at June 23. In prospect that appears more likely than the dissident approach. As well, the accord's detractors in Manitoba and Newfoundland have demanded

address some of McKenna's concerns. Such a document, and Quebec officials, would reaffirm that Meech Lake was not intended to detract from the rights of women, aboriginals and linguistic minorities. Still, a New Brunswick-inspired agreement seems unlikely to satisfy Manitoba and Newfoundland. For one thing, McKenna does not share Filmon's sense of urgency for Senate reform. Nor is Filmon eager to risk his minority government's future to a political backlash in Manitoba by endorsing any concrete changes to the accord. Said Manitoba NDP Leader Gary Doer, whose party holds the balance of power in the Manitoba legislature: "Filmon must show that he has significant concessions on Senate reform, and that requires amending Meech Lake."

But the pressure was not just on the holdout provinces to make concessions. Last week, Deputy Prime Minister Donald Macdonald implored Ontario and Quebec to show greater flexibility towards Senate reform as a way to help win support for Meech Lake in Western Canada, where the pressure for change in the upper house is strongest. But an Ontario official said that his province had already done all it

## National Notes

### TUKEAMS AND THE INQUIRIES

Salisbury Green of Parc Lafontaine said that Sikh martial officers will be allowed to wear turbans as part of the force's uniform. The announcement came one year after RCMP Commissioner Nadine Lalonde recommended the change in the force's dress code to the Conservative government. But it brought an angry reaction from western lobby groups, who had gathered more than 250,000 names on petitions to oppose turbans in the RCMP.

### ROBBIE MISCONDUCT

The Nova Scotia Barristers' Society found Halifax Mr. Mary-Clare, the Liberal minister's office critic, guilty of professional misconduct in two complaints brought against her. Clancy, who gave up her practice five decades in 1988, was fined \$5,000, the society's highest penalty, and ordered to pay the \$6,000 cost of investigating the complaints.

### BACK TO THE SENATE

The Conservative government and its controversial anti-abortion measure fell, which reduces break periods in most regions, back to the Senate after rejecting most clauses recommended by the upper chamber. The Senate's Liberal majority then voted to postpone the bill, which the House of Commons originally passed last November, to a date one month that had concluded cross-country hearings on the legislation.

### MURKINH BURGER

Florian Ries, 59, a Roman Catholic man, was found shot dead in the church in the town of Bas-Saint-Laurent, N.B., after a choir practice. Ries was the eighth murder victim in the area since May, 1989—a murder rate comparable to that of Detroit, Mich. Police said that they had sent a man to hospital for a psychiatric assessment in connection with the case.

### NO RIGHT TO STRIKE

A Federal Court judge ruled that the right to strike is not protected under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Lawyers for the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, which had issued the challenge to a 1986 federal law that ended strikes at several West Coast ports, vowed to appeal the decision.

### JOINING THE CHALLENGE

Alberta announced that it would join British Columbia and Ontario in a court action against the Feb. 20 federal budget. In that budget, Ottawa placed limits on federal transfer payments to Canada's three western provinces.





Panoramic only: the beautiful Rocky Mountains' keep Quebec interested in Canada

## The cost of separation

Could a sovereign Quebec prosper on its own?

Night after night throughout the 1990 Quebec referendum campaign, assurances from the federal government pointed home their message: the Parti Québécois proposal for an independence movement had a better economic plan. In a press that had avoided news reports of shrinking private investment and the flight of head offices under the PQ government, the unsettling spectre of further economic pain helped the federal forces to win the referendum. A decade later, with constitutional uncertainty threatening to drive a wedge between Quebec and the rest of Canada, questions about the economic viability of an independent Quebec have resurfaced. And the current constitutional turbulences have come down to reports—circumstances by the New York City-based investment house Merrill Lynch and Co. Inc., the Bank of Montreal and the Toronto-Dominion Bank—which argue that the Quebec economy enjoyed relative political stability and change. But not everyone agreed, and the reports triggered a heated debate within Canada's business community.

Proponents of Quebec independence were pleased by the reports, which confirm that economic factors can no longer keep Quebec in Canada, declared by Leader Jacques Parizeau

Canada, for "most of the economic indicators of separation to the detriment of Quebec's reorganization between 1993." Another annual report prepared for U.S. clients of the Toronto-Dominion Bank last January, and obtained by The Canadian Press last week, argued that the current constitutional wranglings would have little effect on Quebec's economic health.

Many Quebecers greeted the reports with ambivalence. In Quebec's national assembly, Finance Minister Gérard Lévesque said that the province had just renegotiated \$3 billion worth of credit with an international consortium of 36 banks at "sharply advantageous rates." The deal, he Levesque, "indicates in retrospect that the confidence of the international banking community in the quality of Quebec's credit." And some businesses outside Quebec echoed the business-as-usual attitude. Paul James Gray, a senior partner in Canadian Hunter Registration Ltd. of Calgary, "Capital inflows readily to new concentrations as long as there is an economic opportunity."

The others attacked the objectivity of the Merrill Lynch study, noting that the company has a vested interest in promoting stability because it is the manager of the financial portfolio that underlies Quebec and Hydro-Québec bonds on the U.S. market. And several other American investment firms, including Salomon Brothers Inc. and Standard & Poor's Corp., reported that investors were jittery about the uncertainty in Canada. As well, Quebec finance department officials acknowledged that in the past month, the government's borrowing rate has risen at a slightly higher rate than that of other provinces.

One heavily held view was that, while Quebec may now be in a position to pursue economically outside of Canada, significant financial sacrifice would be avoided. Said Beagle: "Quebec business is much more recent in its ability to compete internationally, but the auto parts business people in Quebec—in opposed to the Detroit Triangle at drag—are much more realistic about the consequences of separation." Beagle and others also warned that a Canada without Quebec would have more difficulty retaining the pull of the United States. Said Maurice Mandel, a senior research fellow at the Halifax-based Atlantic Provinces Economic Council: "There have always been trade-offs between independence and business that the way to go would be to become a state."

Other analysts, however, said that the pro-independence press was misplaced when a nation's fate is at stake. Said Brown, "I am very disturbed that there are some people out there who think the only thing that matters is the immediate economic issue, and everything else that goes into making this country an independent state. But the reality is it is not the business leaders. It is the politicians. What will have to factor the amalgamation of nationalists at the constitutional equation."

BRUCE WALLACE and LISH YOUNG BROWN  
is Ottawa with BRIAN BERGMAN and  
CINDY WOOD, Toronto and  
BARBARA CALME, Quebec City

## Controlling the schools

A landmark ruling for francophone rights

In 1981, Paul Duhé enrolled his son in a French-immersion program, the only French-language instruction available at Edmonton's 3,750 French students. But the University of Alberta French literature professor soon became dissatisfied with the education that his son was receiving. "The school was for English kids who were trying to learn French," said Duhé. "It was not for us. Our kids were already fluent." As a result, Duhé and two other francophone parents launched a long legal battle two years later to convince the Alberta government to establish schools for native French speakers—and place them under the management of francophone parents. Last week, the plaintiffs were closer to realizing that ambition when the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that the 1982 Charter of Rights and Freedoms guaranteed them the right to control their own publicly funded French-language schools. Said Duhé: "This is a historic decision."

In fact, in some of the provinces—which have jurisdiction over education—the landmark ruling is expected to have a sweeping impact. The court referred to Section 23 of the charter, providing for instruction for French and English minorities: "where numbers warrant," as "a hedge of this nation's commitment to bilingualism and multiculturalism." The court also ruled that representations of minority language communities must have "adequate numbers" over programs, spending and the hiring of administrators and teachers in their schools and even be entitled to establish separate minority language school boards "depending on the numbers of students to be served."

Legal experts predicted that the decision would have little impact in Quebec, where anglophones already have a strong English-language school system. It will affect mainly the western provinces and Ontario, where francophone organizations never lost track to press for the creation of new, independent francophone school boards under an expansion of French-language education. But it is especially likely that the ruling would unleash a long series of court battles across the country because it left the phrase "where numbers warrant" undefined. Said Guy Martel, president of the Association of Francophone Parents of Quebec: "We know we will have to fight to have those rights recognized. We are not going to open the champagne today."

For Edmonton francophones, however, last



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## Environmental rebuke

### *The court tells Ottawa to enforce the rules*

**T**he protest began in 1976, after the Alberta government announced its plan to dam the Oldman River for an irrigation project in the province's southeast corner. But as provincial officials pushed ahead with the plan, the backlash intensified, with environmentalists claiming that the dam, intended to regulate the water supply for nearby farms and communities, was both unnecessary and a threat to the environment. By the time the holdouts went to work on the \$353-million project in 1989, the protesters had joined together as the Friends of the Oldman River Society, and they launched a series of lawsuits aimed at stopping the massive dam. Still, it was not until last week—with the then-NDP government announcing that the opposition had agreed to drop its legal challenge to the dam as part of the Federal Court of Canada's appeal division accepted the group's argument that Alberta was responsible to have conducted an environmental-impact study for the project. Steven Marcha Kivach, vice-president of the advocacy group, told *Maclean's* last night: "It is a wonderful decision. I am ecstatic."

Federal officials did not say last week how they intend to react to the ruling. But at the outset of the court's decision was Environment Canada's 1984 guidelines committing the department to conduct environmental-impact studies of projects that come under Ottawa's jurisdiction. The Delibes River project, the court said, violates on federal jurisdiction over inland fisheries, forest lands and navigable waters. In the past, Ottawa had argued that environmental-impact assessments for preventional projects fell under provincial jurisdiction. But last year, Federal Environment Minister David Rankin pledged last week that Ottawa would conduct environmental studies of all future projects that could affect federal priorities, including Stephen Harper, an Ottawa-based environmental lawyer. "For the first time, we will do environmental-impact studies before such projects are completed."

Still, the environmental impact of the court ruling remained in doubt—not only at the Delibes River site, but also on other current projects involving federal jurisdiction. In the course of a similar Federal Court ruling last year,

concerning the controversial Kettleby Algonquin dam project in southeastern Saskatchewan, Ottawa did place the project on hold while it conducted its own environmental review—  
a laudable way. But last week, federal officials could not say what they intended to do after the same course of action with regard to the Ontario Hydro project—or branch an appeal of the decision. And meanwhile, construction work continued at the site, aimed at completing the dam by the spring of 1993. Beauchef, who described the ruling as "very unsatisfactory," added that he needed more time to evaluate the government's opinion for that and other projects already under way.

Response experts said that the legal developments have cast a shadow over several other projects now under development. Among them: Quebec's proposal for a second massive hydroelectric development in the James Bay region. In fact, Hydro-Québec officials were considering the ruling carefully last week to determine whether or not it obliges Ottawa to conduct an environmental-impact review of the \$10-billion project. Similarly, Manitoba's provincial government has indicated it may be compelled to undertake an environmental-impact review of a controversial hydroelectric project on the Churchill River. An environmental-impact study by Ottawa could mean at least a two-year delay for the project. Other projects under review environmentalists could be affected should down or even stopped altogether include a planned coal-fired thermal-electricity plant in Nova Scotia.

An aerial photograph of a construction site. In the center, a yellow excavator is positioned near a white truck. To the left, there is a black building with a white roof that appears to be under construction. The site is surrounded by dirt roads and some sparse vegetation. The overall image has a grainy, high-angle perspective.

Orion River that meanders into a shelter cast over several meadows.

Some critics said that Ottawa's failure to conduct environmental assessments resulted from ambiguity in Environment Canada's guidelines. The guidelines themselves state that they are meant to apply to any proposal "that may have an environmental effect on or

ers of federal responsibility." That lack of clarity, the critics charged, allowed Ottawa to classify provincial megaprojects as provincial responsibilities, thereby avoiding confrontation with provinces that did not welcome its interest in their affairs. "They have been shirk-

ing their responsibility," said Oldman's opponent Kevtech, 40, a well-known Calgary businessman. The court accepted the two opponents' argument that the federal government had some responsibility for the Oldman case.

Such uncertainties over federal responsibility could be cleared up with new, tougher environmental legislation that Bouchard proposed last fall. But some officials said that Bouchard failed to get the backing of many of his cabinet colleagues. The recent court decisions, combined with the Texas' clear aim to protect themselves as a government seriously damaged its environmental consensus, may change that. Officials in a number of federal government departments told *Maclean's* that they are now departing Bouchard to receive approval for his legislative package and to present it to Parliament in April.

Last week's legal victory for the Friends of the Columbia River Society fell for short of its overall aim to stop the dam. Kostach vowed that the fight will continue, against the odds. "There is hope that we can stop the project—but not much," she said. Still, the society's dogged efforts may at least have succeeded in forcing Dittman to take a tougher environmental stand towards future projects—and to take as grassroots critics more seriously.

CHARLES W. TAYLOR<sup>1</sup> and  
DONALD MARSHALL<sup>2</sup> of Calgary  
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# A TAINTED TRIUMPH

**GORBACHEV, AS NEW PRESIDENT, FACES GROWING DISSATISFACTION AND CHALLENGES TO HIS RULE**

**A**fter three days of often-macabre debate, the final summary was brief and simple. At a matinée meeting Thursday, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev rose from his seat in the ceremonial hall of the Grand Kremlin Palace and stood, hands folded, while members of the country's Congress of People's Deputies applauded. When the clapping subsided, Gorbachev, wearing one of his customary army-blue suits, walked to a nearby wooden table and laid his hand on a red-bound copy of the Soviet Constitution. There, he recited an oath which he swore to "serve the peoples of this country, to strictly obey the constitution, to guarantee rights and freedoms of the citizens, and to conscientiously fulfill the lofty duties of president of the USSR."

With those words, the 38-year-old Gorbachev became the country's first-ever elected president, opening a new era in Soviet politics. His unprecedented, constitutionally guaranteed powers include the right to legislate virtually single-handedly, to appoint a cabinet, to propose new legislation, to veto bills passed by the Council of Ministers—and to declare war. And the five-year term of office offers a level of political security unmatched by any previous Soviet leader. But Gorbachev's triumph was decidedly mixed. Although he was reelected, the growing fragmentation of both liberal and conservative wings was readily evident: only 1,259 of the 2,245 members of the congress voted for him, while 409 members voted against him, and the remaining 1,587 abstained in, in some cases, clearly divided, spoilt their ballots. And he will clearly need all his new power to combat a growing array of challenges to the Moscow government, most notably from the remote Balkans. In his speech-to-space speech, Gorbachev pledged to fight "growing nihilism and chauvinist tendencies



Estonians during recent National Day celebrations: deficit faced in the Balkans

and to keep the country from splitting up. The most immediate crisis is in Lithuania. There, the legislature voted unanimously on March 15 to declare the republic's independence, prompting celebrations from Vilnius, the capital, to Taurage, heart of Cossack's 36,000-strong Lithuanian community. Although Gorbachev called the declaration "illegal and invalid," he said that a reasonable

head by Foreign Minister Rybinov would stop the crisis. But the republic's new president, Vytautas Landsbergis, who is chairman of the grassroots Septem movement which founded this independence drive, called on the Soviet Union to negotiate the terms of independence immediately. In the face of a week-old Kremlin ultimatum that it will pull back from its declaration of independence within three days,

Lithuania formed a new government and applied for international recognition.

That defiance was evident elsewhere as well. In the other Baltic republics of Latvia and Estonia, where citizens of their local legislatures voted to declare independence on March 18, political leaders from Lithuania and Moscow have called to take similar measures. But Valdis Sesins, a member of Lithuania's legislature and leader of the republic's controversial Popular Front, "will insist that we follow the example of Lithuania. So you for such actions as also growing in the southern Transcaucasian regions, especially of Georgia. And most Soviet observers say that advocates of Georgia's independence appear poised to win a majority of seats when the republic holds elections for its local legislature on May 25.

At last week's meeting of the Congress of People's Deputies, word reached from Georgia and the three Baltic republics abstained from voting on Gorbachev's candidacy. Because, they said, they now regard themselves as observers rather than participants. All four republics claim that they were "Kosovo and allegedly annexed by the Soviet Union"—Georgia in 1918, the Baltic republics in 1940. Said Sesins: "We must assume that Lithuania will vote to re-elect Gorbachev, but will not support him in his efforts to build a new one, since our

friends strong opposition. Although it had been widely expected to be unopposed, a group of deputies, calling themselves Sosay (Soviet acronym) President Rybinov and Interior Minister Valerii Takatov to run against Gorbachev, did not nominate him. But it was never clear exactly when and why they decided that the task of electing a new president should be divided in a nationwide election, as will be the case in Soviet. That would have meant that Gorbachev would be obliged to face voters at a time when the country is suffering from widespread economic shortages and near-crisis economic conditions. A poll conducted by the Soviet Academy of Sciences last month showed that nearly 72 per cent of Soviets were unhappy with the way the government was running the economy.

But Gorbachev's allies pleaded that the survival of the country's traditional leaders was time for delay. On the eve of the congress, Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, former ambassador to Canada and Gorbachev's closest ally in the Politburo, gave an interview to the Soviet media. In it, he officially praised Gorbachev and implicitly blamed the Soviet Union—Georgia in 1918, the Baltic republics in 1940. Said Sesins: "We must assume that Lithuania will vote to re-elect the president, the oldest deputy.

84-year-old Leonid Danilov, Lithuania's man, made an emotional address on Gorbachev's behalf. He declared, "I revere the resolutions of February 1917 very well, and I know where revolution can lead." He added, "Direct election of the president will lead to civil war." Shortly afterward, the deputies voted by a margin of 1,947 to 361, only 65 votes shy of the two-thirds majority needed, to leave the congress to name the president.

Some observers contend that Gorbachev also used one of his most traditional sources of power this year, when, with the Communist party held in a special congress. During last week's legislative session, the deputies voted to repeat Article 6 as a section of the constitution that describes the Communist party as the "leading and guiding force" of Soviet life. Now, Moscow-based deputies consider it increasingly likely that Gorbachev will begin as the party's secretary general at the summer congress in order to separate himself from growing opposition towards the party. Still, Gorbachev supporters acknowledge that, as the country's problems grow, political maneuvering will be longer lasting. Within the next few months, they say, Gorbachev must demonstrate that he is making headway in improving the country's ailing economy and pacifying its patriotic, anticommunist masses. "We have a long way to go," said one KGB official, "and only a short time to get there." Even with Gorbachev's new powers, the road to Soviet reform appears painful, if not impossible, to many experts.

Despite these misgivings, Gorbachev faced strong opposition. Although it had been widely expected to be unopposed, a group of deputies, calling themselves Sosay (Soviet acronym) President Rybinov and Interior Minister Valerii Takatov to run against Gorbachev, did not nominate him. But it was never clear exactly when and why they decided that the task of electing a new president should be divided in a nationwide election, as will be the case in Soviet. That would have meant that Gorbachev would be obliged to face voters at a time when the country is suffering from widespread economic shortages and near-crisis economic conditions. A poll conducted by the Soviet Academy of Sciences last month showed that nearly 72 per cent of Soviets were unhappy with the way the government was running the economy.

ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH in Moscow

## World Notes

### AFGHAN FLIES HIGH

Exile Farid Tarzi, a 46-year-old writer, teacher and figure in the anti-Soviet resistance, was appointed Monday as the leader of a 400-strong delegation sent to the United Nations to lobby for the recognition of the government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Tarzi, who has been in exile since 1979, will be the first to take up the post. His appointment followed the resignation of Gen. Asgar Ayubi, who fled to the United States after a series of protests against the Soviet invasion. There have been continuous protests and demonstrations against the Soviet occupation since February 1979, when dictator Gen. Mohammad Daoud Khan was ousted in a popular uprising.

### U.S. AID FOR NICARAGUA

President George Bush's administration emerged from Nicaragua unscathed in 1985 to help the leftist Sandinista government. In an effort to bolster the country's new pro-American government, following last month's elections, Bush said that he would seek congressional approval for \$350 million in economic aid for Nicaragua. He will also request \$355 million for Panama, which U.S. forces invaded last year to depose dictator Gen. Manuel Noriega.

### A BETTER ANNIVERSARY

America's Terry Anderson, 42, the long-time held of 21 Western hostages in Lebanon, began his ninth year in captivity in Lebanon and Syria continued negotiations for the capture's release. Anderson, the Middle East bureau chief of The Associated Press, was released in West Beirut on March 16, 1988, by gunmen of the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad movement, another radical Islamic group threatened to kill these other US hostages and to strike against airports, embassies and embassies to begin the negotiations of Soviet Jews to Israel.

### BACK AT THE HELM

Major Marion Barry returned to Washington after a drug scandal and drug-use charges to the Senate and House Chambers where he was last seen in January. He allegedly bought crack cocaine. Barry, 54, said that he would assume his seat whether he would run for a fourth four-year term in November. Barry is scheduled to go on trial at just an eight-day-long trial of criminal charges that could lead to a maximum 20 years in prison and a \$100,000 fine.

### BRAZIL'S NEW PARTNERSHIP

In his inauguration, Fernando Collor de Mello, 40, Brazil's recent-ever and first directly elected president to take power since 1961, pledged to "liquidate" inflation, which by a record 1,785 per cent last year.

# 'An amazing feeling'

Hungary prepares for multiparty democracy

**A** large Soviet attack came as an intense fire broke out in the troops carrying the 120 members of a command Soviet battle train pulled out of the railway station in Hevesdalu, 90 kilometers west of Budapest. "What an amazing feeling," said Ferenc Szegedi, Hungary's state secretary of foreign affairs as he watched the Soviet depart. Just three days earlier, Szegedi had been in Moscow to negotiate the withdrawal of nearly 50,000 Soviet soldiers from Hungarian territory by the end of June, 1991. About 50 Hungarians from Budapest and the surrounding countryside drove to watch the initial farewell ceremony. Among them was 53-year-old János Lengyel, an agricultural engineer who, as a university student in October, 1956, took part in the Hungarian springing that Soviet troops quickly crushed. "We have waited a very long time for this day," Lengyel said after driving 40 km from his home in Békéscsaba. "I wanted to see for myself that the Soviets really leave. Today, I am profoundly happy."

The first troop withdrawals came just two weeks before national elections on March 26. Hungary's first free, multiparty vote since 1947. There will be rural elections on April 8 in those districts where no single candidate was a winner. But after five decades of Soviet occupation and single-party Government rule, the Soviet troops are leaving behind a country facing desperate economic difficulties. And while most Hungarians sawed at their new freedoms, others say that the outcome is so bleak that they don't intend to cast a ballot in the upcoming elections. Even among those who say that they will go to the polls, many express little hope that Hungary's new democratic government will be able to bring them prosperity in the near future. "I am going to vote because that is the only way to help my country emerge from the terrible legacy



**Passenger boats along the Danube: a free-market economy**

of communism," said 54-year-old János Vári of Budapest. "But I put the political party that was. We have different times ahead."

According to a national opinion poll released last week, three central opposition parties—the Alliance of Free Democrats, the Hungarian Democratic Forum and the Independent Smallholders' Party, are well-expected to win about 20 per cent of the vote. And as more of them, along with smaller opposition parties, will likely form a coalition government. Only 8.7 per cent of the 1,000 Hungarians polled said that they would vote for the long-time Socialist Party (MSZP), formed last October by former Communists after they dissolved

of communism," said 54-year-old János Vári of Budapest. "They didn't want the villagers to think that I was no longer," the official explained. Still, though this is one of the most popular government ministers, only a handful of villagers turned out to greet him at his first campaign stop, at Tisztviselő. "The Socialists will not be among the leading big parties," Ferenc Márkus said. "Although it is a difficult situation because many people will difficultly distinguish the old party from the new."

The once-Hungarian, the political changes have come so suddenly and with such uncertainty. According to an opinion poll released last week, only 96 per cent of those

the Hungarian Socialist Workers' (Communist) Party and only 3.6 per cent said that they would vote for a small group of old-style Communists who never joined the Socialist Workers' Party.

Ironically, it was reformers within the old regime who started Hungary's democratic process when they ousted their leader, János Kádár, two years ago. Thus under growing pressure from the Soviet Union, they pledged to hold free elections and introduced some economic reforms. Last summer, a opinion poll showed that the reform Communists were still the single most popular party, with about 30 per cent support. But the democratic opposition in East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Romania had also indicated the Hungarian political scene. Sándor Frejtak, a leader of the Hungarian Democratic Forum, "Before the neighboring states changed so dramatically, we had more modest goals. We did not think that we could completely oust the Communists." Last week, leaders of all three leading opposition parties said that they would not exclude either the Socialists or the old-style Communists in a coalition government.

The new political climate was evident at early March when Hungarian Foreign Minister Gyula Horn campaigned in Békéscsaba county, where he is running for a seat in parliament. The campaign tour was a novelty in previous elections. Communist candidates ran unopposed. And Horn clearly wanted to make a good impression. He arrived at the auditorium of Nagyfalu Lófű, 125 km southwest of Budapest, in a state-owned train. But there, a local party official was waiting in a small Soviet Lada to drive the minister to his various campaign stops. "They didn't want the villagers to think that I was no longer," the official explained. Still, though this is one of the most popular government ministers, only a handful of villagers turned out to greet him at his first campaign stop, at Tisztviselő. "The Socialists will not be among the leading big parties," Ferenc Márkus said. "Although it is a difficult situation because many people will difficultly distinguish the old party from the new."

The once-Hungarian, the political changes have come so suddenly and with such uncertainty. According to an opinion poll released last week, only 96 per cent of those

questioned said that they were certain to vote on March 26, while 13 per cent said that they are likely, or certain, not to vote. Some Hungarians say that they could make sense of the myriad party programs. The country new has no fewer than 50 political parties, divided into various groups such as the Heath Party and the Beepers Party. Other Hungarians say that, even in undemocratic elections, they will not have a clear-cut choice in the country's future government. "What difference does the election make for us little people?" asked Pál Barta, a 25-year-old machine from Kenderes, 125 km east of Budapest, who said that he did not plan to vote. "Same, they are free election, but in the end the big people will decide everything."



**Several troops are leaving from Hungary: 'We have waited a very long time for this day'**

Inflation, which economists say will be higher than 20 per cent this year, has also dampened public enthusiasm for the elections. For the past decade, Hungarians have seen their real wages stable to 1972 levels. The average Hungarian now takes home \$143 a month. And more than two million people, about a fifth of the country's 10.8-million population, earn less than the so-called social minimum of \$43 a month. To make ends meet, the average Hungarian works 12 to 14 hours a day, often in two or three jobs, according to Márta Zsuzsanna Pitsching, a senior researcher at Financial Research Ltd. in Budapest. The government also owes more than \$10 billion to Western banks, the highest per capita debt in the Eastern Bloc.

Central economist Sándor Györy returned to Budapest last week from a five-day meeting in Bucharest of the Blue Ribbon Commission for Hungary's economic recovery. Györy is the Western co-chairman of the private committee

which includes economists, legal and social experts from West Germany, Spain, Britain, Austria, the United States, Japan and Australia working with Hungarian economists to translate the country's mixed economy to a fully market-oriented system.

The government will officially release a detailed report on April 6 in Budapest. It will contain the expert's recommendations concerning the speed and sequence of introducing economic privatization, new credits and exchange-rate mechanisms, new fiscal and institutional policies to a new social and political arrangement in democratic Hungary. "Everything is indeed of an inevitable and unpredictable situation," said Györy, a former deputy minister of international trade who is the current chairman of the Council for International

Trade. "We have to live with it. That is a particularly difficult project for Hungary, which emerged from a Communist system where all workers officially at least did their job. Hungarians and Western observers expect skeptics that, without massive foreign aid, any new government will have the inclination to cushion most Hungarians from the effects of a transition to a free-market economy will inevitably bring about a political explosion." Added Pitsching: "Elections will, we are in every direction, inflation. If people want democracy, it's not going to come cheap."

Although all three leading parties have similar economic programs, a fierce rivalry has emerged between the centre-right Alliance of Free Democrats, which was leading the field with 35.1 per cent support in the latest opinion poll, and the nationalist Hungarian Democratic Forum, which was second with 31.5 per cent. The liberal Free Democrats have accused the Democratic Forum of having links with reform Communists, while leaders of the Democratic Forum have explained that their ranks are still not infected. Both parties appear eager to form a coalition with the Socialists, a pro-socialist-leftist group

that is trailing with 17.4 per cent in the latest poll. But the two leading parties also say that they cannot accept some of the Socialists' main election pledges, that lead which the former Communists received since 1945 to be retained to its original owners.

As a result, the post-election panel of coalition-building is likely to be a tortuous one. Many Hungarian analysts predict that any new government will last no more than two years. Added one Western economist, "The most optimistic scenario is that this will be a political shake-out and, after the first government falls, a second election will produce a decisive victory that there may also be an economic victory of government crisis, as in post-war Italy." For Hungarians, emerging from four decades of Communism, stability and prosperity may yet be a distant goal.

**MARY MENEHIN** is in Budapest



# Political collapse

Shamir loses a crucial nonconfidence vote

Israeli Labour Party Leader Shimon Peres emerged apparently well-spared. The day after last Thursday's nonconfidence debate in which hard-line Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir went down to defeat, Peres forecast that he would soon be able to form a government backed by a comfortable 20-vote majority in the 130-seat Knesset (parliament). And although some political analysts sounded doubtful, it appeared that Peres's optimism might prove justified. Six small left-wing parties—three of them predominantly Arab—and at least two of the four small ultra-Orthodox Jewish parties seemed likely to join a Labour-led coalition. Meanwhile, Shamir's right-wing Likud bloc was riven by internal dissension, and Shamir himself was left personally humiliated as the fourth prime minister in Israel's 43-year history to lose a nonconfidence vote. Asked if that outcome had discredited Shamir even within his own party, one Likudite snapped, "Especially within his own party."

One quickly and more decisively.

The Knesset, 15-month-old national unity government, in which Peres was the junior partner, fell apart on March 13. The immediate cause was a dispute over the composition of the Palestinian delegation for proposed talks between Israel and representatives of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Labour had accepted a carefully worded U.S. formula under which the Palestinian delegation would include at least one person with an office or a second residence in Arab East Jerusalem and one whom the Israeli had deported. Local refused to accept that arrangement, claiming that it would bolster Palestinian claims to East Jerusalem, which Shamir insists must remain part of the Jewish state.

Some critics, both at home and abroad, accused Shamir of looking for any excuse to avoid talking with the Palestinians—even though no subject under discussion would be the local autonomy elections that he himself had proposed for the occupied territories in May, 1989. "Shamir was looking for another excuse to stall," said William Quisen, Middle East expert at the Brookings Institution, a Washington think tank. "He wasn't being forced to say that East Jerusalem Arabs are the men in West Bank Arab, but even so he wouldn't play along." And during last Thursday's heated debate, Peres declared, "Shamir has one problem—but to make peace, but to reach a dialogue with the Palestinians."

It was one of the Knesset's religious parties



Peres (left) with Shamir: a question of peace, or war, with the Palestinians

Shas, which represents Orthodox Jews of Sephardic origin. But, observed Shamir's defeat on Wednesday, after seven hours of heated debate, the calculations were that the outcome would be a 60-to-62-vote, a narrow victory for Shamir. The next day, Shamir's leader, former Sephardic Chief Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, proposed a compromise. Shas, he said, would

throw in six votes behind Shamir, so that he would constitute the Labour ministers he had fired or who had resigned two days earlier, and if he accepted the U.S. plan for talks with the Palestinians. Shamir relented, and five of the six Shas MPs abstained, giving Peres a 68-to-55 victory. Declared jubilant Peres, "There was peace and again that there was a parliamentary majority

for a continuation of the peace process. This was shown that there is such a majority."

Now that Shamir's defeat received a cautious endorsement by the U.S. in the occupied territories. For the past 27 months, the two have been waging an unrelenting war against Israeli rule. During that period, 630 Palestinians have been killed by Israeli soldiers and settlers. 180 suspected collaborators have been killed by their fellow Palestinians, and 44 Jews have also died in an interview with Macmillan's Pauline Haasen, whom both Israelis and Palestinians regard as the unofficial representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in the West Bank, said, "This government was justified from the day it was created." He added, "We are hoping now to be dealing with a government that can take decisions—to go to peace or to go to war. At least we will know where we stand." Meirav Soron, editor of the East Jerusalem Arabic daily *Al-Fajr*, was more pessimistic. "What happened means that there is no peace process. Nothing will develop for at least one more year."

Judging from past Israeli performance, that assessment could well prove justified. This time, however, there seemed to be a chance that Israel's minority party policies might act as their special antidote and address themselves squarely to the overriding question of peace—or ongoing war—with the Palestinians.

JOHN BIERMAN with JACOB SORRELL in Jerusalem

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## COVER

# MEXICO FIGHTS BACK

**SALINAS IMPOSES A RADICAL PROGRAM TO REVIVE HIS NATION'S ECONOMY**

**T**he 80,000 inhabitants of Jalisco, a dry, poorhorn on the outskirts of the central Mexican city of Guadalajara, rarely find much reason to celebrate. Crowded into rows of small, huddle houses in a dusty hillside, they lack many of the amenities their neighbors in the city take for granted, including electricity and sewage facilities. But last week, thousands of Jalisco's residents gathered in the community's central plaza to mark the introduction of another long-awaited service: a safe source of drinking water. The highlight of the festivities was a speech by Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, who told the crowd that the project was part of a \$1.6-billion public works program to improve conditions for Mexico's poor, using money raised from the sale of state-owned companies and the renegotiation of the country's debilitating \$11.7-billion foreign debt. "In the past, the fruits of Mexico's efforts have gone abroad," Salinas declared, shortly before opening



long-needed pipes that have won praise from international bankers and foreign governments. World Bank president Barber Conable has lauded Salinas for implementing "one of the most ambitious, courageous and determined programs of economic reform and institutional change recently undertaken in any country." And during a two-day visit to Mexico City last week, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney congratulated Salinas for his efforts to resolve Mexico's economic and social problems. Said Mulroney:

"We believe you are making sweeping and profound changes which will place your administration firmly on the right side of history." The night before, Salinas signed 10 bilateral agreements covering such areas as the environment, trade, tourism and the war on drugs (page 43).

**Reform.** Still, even Salinas acknowledges that his economic policies have not yet made much difference to the lives of Mexico's 85 million people. Since the early 1980s, when oil prices began to teeterously rise, Mexico's export earnings, the average citizen's standard of living has fallen by 50 per cent. In addition, a recent government survey pegged the official unemployment rate at 12 per cent and the under-employment rate (employees working below their level of skill and education) at 40 per cent. To solve those problems, Salinas is trying to increase exports and attract investment from foreign markets—a message he stressed repeatedly last week to Mulroney. And in an interview with *Maclean's*, Salinas made it clear that he is courting no such countries as Canada to help Mexico along the difficult road to recovery. He added, "I insist that now is the time for us to stop the benefits for opening our economy unilaterally." (page 45)

From Canada's standpoint, Mexico offers not only a growing market; the country's population is expected to grow by 10 million during Salinas' six-year term as chief, but also a enormous source of inexpensive labor. Until now, however,

the economic ties between the two countries have been slight. Mexican exports to Canada totalled \$1.7 billion last year, while Canadian sales to Mexico amounted to a mere \$800 million, making it only Canada's 17th largest export market. As well, Canadian companies account for only 1.4 per cent of total foreign investment in Mexico.

Still, Canadians have ample contact with Mexico: they represent the second largest group of foreign tourists there, after the Americans. Nearly half a million Canadians headed to its sun-soaked beaches and ancient cities in 1989. And Canadian officials said last week that they were hopeful that Salinas's push to reform Mexico's economy would lead to expanded trade opportunities between the two countries. "There is a much more open environment [in Mexico] these days," a senior External Affairs official said in Ottawa. "It's open up more possibilities for new investors." Chief among the changes are new measures lowering import duties and relaxing restrictions on foreign ownership (page 46).

In fact, some experts are already speculating about the eventual emergence of a North American free trade zone, encompassing Canada,



**Macrory meeting with Salinas: You are making sweeping and profound changes**

the United States and Mexico. Today, Salinas has decided to comment on that prospect—in large part, officials say, because of Mexico's long-standing concern about being swallowed up by the U.S. giant. Said Luis Alvarez, president of the right-wing Mexican Action Party: "We have a saying: 'Poor Mexico—so far from God, so close to the United States.'" But privately a senior adviser to the Mexican president told *Maclean's* last week that same sort of unilateral free trade arrangement was inevitable. "Mexicans are extremely entrepreneurial and very suspicious of the U.S.," the official said. "But we cannot live in the past. You only have to look at Europe to realize that a North American free trade zone is in exist some day."

**Die.** Few Mexicans expected any radical steps from Salinas when he took over the presidency from Miguel de la Madrid in December, 1988. Five months after a controversial election marked by allegations of widespread fraud, and eight days later, Salinas began the commanding physical presence and charisma that Latin Americans fondly look for in their leaders. Indeed, even one of his own staff members captioned a smiling journalist last week not to be deceived by his appearance: "He does not look like much," the official said, "but when you listen to him talk, you cannot help but be impressed."

Born into Mexico's elite, Salinas is the son of a former minister of industry and commerce and his economist wife. At 36, he earned two master's degrees and a doctorate in political economy and government.

## THE NEW POLICIES HAVE DONE LITTLE TO ALLEVIATE GRINDING POVERTY

west. He returned to Mexico in 1958 and worked his way rapidly through the bureaucracy, serving as minister of budget and planning under de la Madrid. It was de la Madrid who handpicked Salinas as his successor. During the 1988 election campaign, Salinas's opponents reflected him as a colorless technocrat and labelled him "El Pato de la Cruz" (Daddy with the Head). Even so, victory for Salinas was almost a foregone conclusion because the Institutional Revolutionary Party was every electoral election since its founding in 1929, making it the world's second-longest governing party, after the Soviet Communists. And charges of ballot fraud, Salinas was 50.7 per cent of the vote, compared with 31 per cent for his main rival from the centre-left National Democratic Front, Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, and 17 per cent for the candidate of the progressive National Action Party.

Arrived once in Los Pinos presidential residence with his wife, Cecilia, daughter and two sons, Salinas earned quickly to assert his authority on the national scene. His first step was to launch a headline-grabbing crackdown on corruption, uncovering his avowed desire to clean up Mexico's notoriously veneficent political system. A month after his inauguration, the new president sent the army to arrest Joaquín Hernández Galán, the widely hated head of Mexico's oil workers union, on charges of arms smuggling and passing drug wages. Late police charges Edward Laguerre

Chavez, a prominent business leader and ally of Salinas, with stock fraud. Mexico's most powerful drug trafficker, Manuel Angel Félix Gallardo, was also jailed as part of the crackdown—a move welcomed by U.S. officials, who estimate that 70 per cent of the cocaine consumed in their country enters from Mexico. All well-known police officials were rounded up on charges of accepting bribes from Félix Gallardo and supplying him with weapons. "When I walk through the crowds, the common person always tells me to keep fighting," Salinas said last week during a campaign-style tour of Nuevo state, northeast of Mexico City. "These poor people have suffered so much—they should not have to watch corrupt officials getting rich at their expense."

Although political scientists say that public opinion polls in Mexico are generally unreliable, most analysts say that Salinas's anti-corruption drive has increased his prestige and erased his previous image as a political weakling. At the same time, his increased popularity has given him the political base he needs to address Mexico's severe financial difficulties. Salinas is an enthusiastic advocate of free markets, a rarity in a country that was once synonymous with centralized planning and state control of the large industries. "My name," he likes to come from a deep, personal contact with Mexican reality, "Salinas and I come to the conclusion that we have to return to our basic principles."

### Mexico City suburb, oil platform speculation about the emergence of a North American free trade issue

An Salinas said, that meant rolling back the influence of Mexico's huge and conservative central bureaucracy. Already the government has announced plans to turn over an estimated 800 state-owned firms to the private sector. Many more are due to be sold in the near future, including parts of the national oil company, Petróleos Mexicanos (Pemex), and the government's 51 per cent share of Telecom México, the country's notoriously inefficient telephone service. In a series of parallel moves, the government has cut down many of the nation's import barriers and lifted most restrictions on foreign investment. John Lester, director of communications services for Minnesota, Out-of-bounds Northern Telecom Canada Ltd., which is currently seeking contracts to supply cellular telephone equipment to parts of rural Mexico, and that in the past year, "our focus on Mexico has really begun to increase because of the open-doors policy of the Mexican government. They are more open to foreign investment, and the Mexican government has a more favorable attitude."

**Candy:** For consumers, Salinas's market-oriented reforms have proved to be a mixed blessing. On the one hand, stores that previously sold only Mexican-made products now display a wide range of imports, a consequence of the government's decision to expose Mexico's protectionist economy to the rigors of foreign competition. The resulting boom in consumer spending is most evident in Mexico City's once poor, or perhaps, in its neighborhood, middle class with upscale nightclubs and boutiques selling foreign fashions from Paris, Rome and Tokyo. And even in middle-class neighborhoods, merchants stock such import

ed products as U.S. candy bars and Japanese video cassette recorders. "Until last year, we wouldn't have believed we could import such products," said the owner of a store's six-store chain, pointing to a selection of Italian leather clothing on display in his front window. "But now that import duties have fallen, people are looking to buy quality goods from abroad."

**Debt:** Still, for the most part, the influx of foreign goods has benefited only the country's relatively small middle and upper classes. But the vast majority of Mexicans are poor—a long-standing fact of life in the country's tumultuous history. Following a brutal 300 years of Spanish occupation, Mexico finally achieved its independence in 1821. A half-century of turmoil followed, marked by civil war, invasions by the United States and France, and an utterly devastated economy. When the country first undertook significant modernization in the late 1930s under President Pascual Díaz, the gains, funded in part by U.S. investments, came at the expense of the poor and the working class. Díaz seized plots of land from peasants, crushed workers' uprisings and arrested political opponents. He was finally toppled in a revolution in 1934, and his overthrow touched off a period of repeated uprisings, led by such socialist figures as Emiliano Zapata and Pancho Villa, that killed more than a million people by 1940.

Since then, Mexico has enjoyed relative

United States and France, and an utterly devastated economy. When the country first undertook significant modernization in the late 1930s under President Pascual Díaz, the gains, funded in part by U.S. investments, came at the expense of the poor and the working class. Díaz seized plots of land from peasants, crushed workers' uprisings and arrested political opponents. He was finally toppled in a revolution in 1934, and his overthrow touched off a period of repeated uprisings, led by such socialist figures as Emiliano Zapata and Pancho Villa, that killed more than a million people by 1940.

So far, there is no sign that conditions for such people are likely to improve. On the contrary, poor Mexicans are the ones most directly affected by the government's decision to slash subsidies on a wide range of staple groceries, including milk, tortillas, sugar and beans. "Right now, 70 per cent of the total budget of the agriculture department goes to the rich," said Gustavo Gómez, deputy secretary of agriculture planning. "Of

course, the bureaucrats would love to continue handing out money to everyone regardless of need, but it is not realistic. We have to become a lot more selective."

That approach is one that Mexico's foreign creditors basically endorse. Impressed by Salinas's support for conservative economic policies, international bankers signed a historic agreement last month that will relieve the country of much in cash (20 per cent of its foreign debt burden), the second-largest in the developing world after Brazil's. Under the accord, Salinas agreed to forgive \$5.4 billion of the debt and to reduce the interest rate on the debt by another \$57 billion to 6.9% per cent, from a previous average of 10 percent. In all, the debt restructuring should save the Mexican government about \$1.8 billion a year in interest payments.

**Shady:** But although Salinas has demonstrated that he is capable of winning Mexico's foreign bankers, he risks being painted as a hard-nosed economist more concerned with balance sheets than the plight of Mexico's impoverished masses. To lessen the danger of social instability, he promised Mexicans that he would channel some of the savings from debt rescheduling and the sale of state-owned companies into an ambitious new public works program. In addition to electricity, sewage and water services, the money is earmarked for the construction of schools, libraries, medical centers and sports facilities. In his addresses, Salinas's welfare programs amount to little more than token gestures. "He sweeps into these parts like a superhero," declared Porfirio Mata-Ledo, a prominent left-wing senator. "But, in reality, the benefits are only for a few," Mata-Ledo, who

## AN EXPANDING RELATIONSHIP

He was received by a surprise audience, dozen of women in bright, ornate, traditional-style dresses, members of the Matanzas Cultural Association. "Today, relations between Canada and Mexico enter a new phase," the mayor of Mexico City's municipal headquarters and accepted a medal declaring him an honorary citizen of the capital. "Given this honor, I have to say 'thank you' to all," he said, promptly breaking from the city's Wayne old mayor, Manuel Cossío Soto. That greeting was just one of many colorful scenes that Matanzas and his wife, Mía, experienced during a two-day visit to Mexico City last week. But despite the warm welcome by Matanzas and his hosts, and the signing of 10 bilateral agreements, Canadian officials acknowledged that it may take months, or years, before the effort to create

closer ties produces concrete results. The embroilment of the visit was a two-hour general meeting between Matanzas and Mississauga's Mayor Carlos Gómez de la Torre. The two leaders agreed to conclude such topics as trade, air, infrastructure, science and environmental protection. He declared Matanzas, "Today, relations between Canada and Mexico enter a new phase. Our relationship is expanding in ways that could not have been foreseen even a few years ago." Fortunately, spokesman for both countries said that the agreements were worked out during a high-profile visit to Ottawa last January by seven members of Salinas's cabinet, but were kept secret until last week to avoid upsetting Matanzas's visit.

In fact, some of the agreements signed in Mexico City will have an immediate conceivable effect on bilateral relations. Some of the treaties, including one dealing with extradition requests, merely replace older agreements and are similar to those that Canada has with many other countries. In other areas, including agriculture, forestry, tourism and drug trafficking, the agreements are aimed at helping to encourage greater exchange of information between the two countries.

To trade and investment, Matanzas and Salinas planned to encourage cross-ownership between the two countries and, ultimately, to establish a bilateral panel to resolve any differences that might arise between them. "At the moment, there can't say learning issues between us," a senior External Affairs official acknowledged. She added that, although Mexico cannot yet enjoy a \$1.3-billion surplus in its trade with Canada, the Mexican market mainly with Canadian exports, not with Mexico. "The Mexican have worked very hard in our market, and it shows," she said. "Our business community is going to have to redouble its efforts if they want to take advantage of the opportunities here."

ROSS LAWLER in Mexico City

split with the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party because of its increasingly conservative policies, she criticized the government's privatization program. "They are sacrificing the forest sector of the economy," he said, "and giving peasants to the great mass of marginalized citizens." By contrast, Alvarez, the conservative National Action Party president, said that Salinas deserved modest praise for his economic and political reforms. "We certainly do not want Salinas to fail," Alvarez added, "because if he does, the result will be further discontent for the Mexican people."

**Trade:** For many international observers, the question now is how far Salinas is prepared to move towards opening up his country's economy. Last year, the Mexican president signed a free-trade pact with Venezuela that sets the stage for further tariff reductions in such areas as telecommunications, computers and processed foods. Mexico signed a similar, although less detailed, agreement with Salinas, pledging cooperation to encourage trade and investment between the two countries.

But Mexican Foreign Secretary Fernando Salinas brushed aside any suggestion that Mexico might consider a free trade pact with the United States and Canada. "Right now, we are concentrating on building up our bilateral relationship with Canada," he said. "This is not the time to go beyond that." Still, Hermann Blaum, Mexico's deputy secretary for foreign trade, seemed ready to endorse the free trade option. "When you see all the trading blocks forming around the world," he said, "you have to acknowledge that Canada, the U.S. and Mexico would provide strong competition."

## FOUL FACTS IN A POLLUTED CITY

On Sunday morning, Rosendo Rivas wakes himself up through a terrible headache, head of Mexico City's dirtiest. Prostrate, a weakly resuscitated, he collapses. On his route, Texas wears a surgical mask, a necessary recommendation to live by a doctor who had treated the young man for a chronic cough. And Rivas, an aspiring singer, decided to continue visiting the mask even after his physician ordered him to cease. Each day, more than three million vehicles and 20,000 factories throughout the Valley of Mexico spew about 13,000 tons of pollution common to the city. Those have substances, including carbon monoxide, lead, hydrocarbons, nitrous oxide and sulphur dioxide, have made bronchitis, eye and skin irritations and respiratory ailments a fat fact of life for the 20 million residents of Mexico City, the most polluted city in the world.

For beleaguered residents, the pollution is at its worst in the winter, when thermal

and for his part, Midway told reporters that Salinas had little to lose, and much to gain, from such an arrangement. "Whether this [priority of natural] leads to a more liberal arrangement, I don't know," he said. "But

more and more countries are seeking formalized arrangements."

Still, Salinas may not have much time to demonstrate the effectiveness of his economic reforms. With congressional elections planned for September, 1994, the president will have to convince Mexicans that his policies are producing the long-awaited economic recovery, or risk losing his party's majority in the Chamber of Deputies, Mexico's lower house. By appealing to U.S. and Canadian investors, Salinas is trying to bring in debt-laden foreign companies while realizing that Mexico's neighbors will be among the biggest losers if he fails. "If the Mexico economy collapses," one pessimistic adviser said last week, "our people will migrate north across the border in even greater numbers than is already the case. So it is in your interest to help." In Mexico City last week, there was much official talk of a closer political and economic relationship between Canada and the Latin American nation. The hard part will be to translate that well-intentioned rhetoric into reality.

### BOSS LAYER in Guadalajara

Guadalajara, which burns off hydrocarbons, will not be standard equipment in new cars and next year, in addition, become about the first city in Mexico to link power sewage facilities from street through the city's air, making it possible for people to contract cholera, paroxysm or hepatitis simply by inhaling. A equally daunting challenge lies ahead: cleaning up industry. By November, the ecology minister is scheduled to complete work on a plan to relocate industries away from the capital, especially those that burn fuel. But many environmentalists say that they are pessimistic about the future. "Government programs to relieve this situation came and go with administrations," said Angel Flores, a pollution specialist at Ecotools, an ecological research center. "There is no continuity." Wearing surgical masks has yet to become stylish in Mexico City. But Rosendo Rivas could prove to be a trendsetter.

LUCE CONIGLIO/Mexico City

### Mexico City smog: surgical masks and fiscal dust

monoxide traps smog common to the cold air over Mexico City, which is 7,300 feet above sea level, a valley enclosed by mountains. But as winter approaches last November, Mayor Manuel Ceniceros Solis assumed an ambitious metropolitan venture: on a scorching hot day, about 450,000 vehicles daily are forced from the roads. Late last month, Sergio Reyes Leyva, undersecretary at the Secretariat of Ecology and Urban Development, reported that the measure had reduced air pollution by between 10 and 15 percent. Marcos Amigo, head of the Mexico City-based environmental group Atox, told *Newsweek*: "We are still in bad shape, but if it had been for [the law], we would be in very bad shape."

At any rate, pollution will inevitably continue to plague the capital. Almost all Mexican vehicles use leaded gasoline. And catalytic converters

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**Trade:** For many international observers,

# OPEN FOR BUSINESS

## MEXICO SEEKS FOREIGN INVESTORS

**Mexico President Carlos Salinas de Gortari** invited the states of Jilotepec and Nuevo Leon to use of its capital's experience in economic and social policies in the case of Puerto Morelos, Quintana Roo's first free port. Mexico's *Olivera* (left) and *Castro* (right) later interviewed the 41-year-old, Harvard-educated Salinas during a bus ride through the mountainous terrain of rural and impoverished Quintana

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**MacLeans:** Are you concerned that Mexico is such a creature as Canada will overlook Mexico in its rush to take advantage of new opportunities in Eastern Europe?

**Salinas:** I do constantly worry about that. I better commercial agreements, with more investment, with more investors and with an agreement to share technology at great and heavy production, I'm sure we can improve our relationship.

**MacLeans:** In your *Journal of Economic Perspectives* you called Salinas "a

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Salinas with wife Cecilia (right), and daughter, also Cecilia, "Titsi."

MacLeans: Some foreign observers have criticized you for using the money raised from the privatization program to increase social spending rather than using it to pay down Mexico's \$127-billion foreign debt.

**Salinas:** We need more transparency. As part of our reforms, we have opened our economy. It is one of the most open in the world today. But we do not have the same access to other markets. Canada, the United States, Europe and, especially Japan. Also, we have changed the rules to allow 100-percent foreign ownership in many fields and to cut red tape. We would like to get more foreign investment. MacLeans: What are you seeking from Canada?

**Salinas:** I am very glad of the special relationship we have established with the Canadian government, and particularly with Mr. Mulroney. I hope that the message he takes back to Canada is that Mexico is working seriously to make it right. We have a potential market of 85 million people...in fact, during my administration, 10 million more will be added, equal to almost half the population of Canada. With Trade Agreements? Why?

**MacLeans:** But what will happen if you fail? Surely foreigners are considering whether to invest in Mexico will have to take into account the possibility of political instability.

**Salinas:** There are always risks. But rules of action cannot be stopped by the rules that they face. □

# THE CANADIAN CONNECTION

## COMPANIES IN SEARCH OF NEW PROFITS

**I**n his business's first language is Spanish, and he recalls that when he took over as chief of Mexican manufacturing operations for Canadian aluminum Ltd. in 1978, he felt "very comfortable" living in Mexico. But as the business grew, he says, Mexican laws restricting the activities of foreign companies caused his great difficulties. Despite revenues of \$170 million, Alcan finally sold its aluminum operations in 1984 in the Mexican company that supplied it with raw materials. Broughton said that part of the reason was that "it was a closed market, and you had to pay the price they wanted." But now Broughton, president of Alcan Enterprises, Canada and U.S.A., in Montreal, is reassessing the Mexican market. With a new government friendly to business, and an improving economy, Mexico is beginning to appeal again to foreign investors, said Broughton. "The population of Mexico is 105 million. If each one of them has one beer a day not of an aluminum can, just imagine. That place is one tremendous market."

Like Alcan, many Canadian companies have viewed Mexico with a mixture of interest and caution for most of the past decade. The country prospered because of high oil prices between 1973 and 1982, creating a boom that earned profits for the foreign investors who took advantage of Mexico's rich resources and low wages. But when oil prices fell in the mid-1980s, Mexico's economy faltered, and high inflation and a depreciating currency dampened foreign investment, depressing the ruling economy even further.

**But** now, after seven years of instability, the 105-million-old, reform-minded government of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari is orchestrating a wave of reforms intended to lure foreign investors back into the country. The new measures include lower import duties and fewer restrictions on foreign ownership. The rules governing the so-called maquiladoras, special tax-free trade zones located mostly along the border between the United States and Mexico, have been broadened. Said Keith Phillips, former chairman of the Toronto-based Canadian Council for the Americas, "It takes a lot of sense now to take flight at this point and get out and have for business."

Signs of improvement in the business climate are already present. In the past year, Canadian exports to Mexico increased by more

than \$100 million to \$680 million, and direct investment, including that in plants operated within Mexico, grew to \$424 million, up from \$345 million in 1987, said, according to Georges Weber, a commercial manager at the Canadian Embassy in Mexico City. Mexico is



Alcan's plant in Mexico: awaiting a mixture of interest and caution

particularly eager to do business with Canada. That is partly because Canada is well-positioned to provide Mexico with products in agriculture and telecommunications, two sectors that Salinas has targeted for improvement.

More than 25 per cent of Canada's exports to Mexico last year, about \$160 million, were agricultural products, including dairy-milk powder, canola and breeding stock. At the same time, the value of recent contracts for the purchase of Canadian telecommunications equipment has greatly expanded. The country's first anticipated telephone system to be upgraded by a country-wide cellular network, at a cost of between \$12 billion and \$14 billion, and last May, National Telephone Canada Ltd. won a contract worth \$10 million to supply equipment for the Mexico City section of the new network. Said Weber, "Northern Telecom is trying to get all of it at the moment

from the previous level of 30 per cent."

Still, Weber said that most Canadian companies that have recently expressed interest in Mexico remain reluctant to invest large sums in the country and the results of the Salinas government has been further tested. But Broughton said that he remains optimistic, despite Alcan's earlier withdrawal. He added, "I have the feeling that now they've got their act together. The country has gone through term by term, '88, '89, maybe, it's going to bounce back." Many businesses may have adopted a wait-and-see response, but it is clear that if economic conditions in Mexico continue to improve, the growing number of Canadian companies now gathered at the Mexican border could create a stampede.

**PATRICKA CRIBBOLD** is a Z. ADAM FILM-TOV in Ottawa and (416) 7600 in Toronto

They're out there selling like crazy."

As well, earlier this month, Spur Aerospace Ltd. of Toronto won three contracts to supply telecommunications equipment worth \$80 million to the Mexican ministry of communications and transportation, the minister of energy, Petróleos Mexicanos and the central mining corporation, Peñoles.

**Powers** that such projects will not add jobs or investment in Mexico, despite repeated assurances by the Salinas government that more plants—not simply exports—are desperately needed. The government has tried to promote more foreign investment by lowering tariffs, which now average between eight and nine per cent, and raising the level of allowable foreign ownership, with some exceptions, to 100 per cent from 48 per cent or less. The 1,400 foreign companies that now operate with duty-free status in the maquiladoras also have greater powers. A maquiladora may now sell up to 50 per cent of its products in Mexico, up

## PEOPLE

### MUSIC AND A HOME ON THE RANGE

With his singing career rising faster than a field of prairie wheat, country star George Fox, 36, says that his finds it difficult to work on his other full-time job—running a 220-acre ranch in Custer, Alta., Fox, who on March 22 begins a six-city tour of Eastern Canada opening for Willie Nelson, added that he rarely has time for his home chores anymore. Sold the singer, whose second Canadian album, *With All My Might*, is about to be released in the United States. "The only time I get on a tractor these days is when I'm new weeds near footage of me."

### Moonlighting

Turn between two careers, George Boyd finds it double life. By day, he is on TV as sportsman with *Canada's Weekend Morning* and each month as its co-host. But the Halifax native, who begins his eight-hour day job at 5:30 a.m., takes a playbreak after sunset. "Generally, I get up at 1 a.m. and write full-out until 4 a.m.," said Boyd. "I've booked me the show, but I also love writing plays." The 37-year-old author of the children's play *Shark Bay*, about the life Canadian chumfish gather inside house, George Dixon says he's as much as a professional producer "today" for her work as a playwright. Instead, the 36-year-old play, *Golden 7 Blues*, scheduled to open in Halifax on April 27, is about the increasing effects of drugs on the local blues community. Boyd says that the idea came from a radio-documentary he did on the same subject. He added, "I saw people I used to school with having their lives destroyed by drugs. It was a real eye-opener."



Boyd: "Looked on the other"

### SERVING UP A NEW STAR

**O**n the tennis court, Jennifer Capriati charges from a dual-loving Grade 11 student into a serious adult. "When I'm playing the older ladies, I'm as old as they are," says Capriati, who on March 11 became the youngest competitor to reach the finals of a professional tennis tournament. Capriati, who turns 14 on March 28, upset four seeded competitors at the Virginia Slims of Florida in Boca Raton before losing to Argentina's Gabriela Sabatini, 15. Despite the loss, the Wesley Chapel, Fla., native is already in the national big leagues, with endorsements reportedly totaling more than \$5.75 million. Capriati started tennis lessons at age 4 with Janney Evert, the father of former tennis champion Chris Evert, who predicts that the five-foot, seven-inch player will rank among the top 10 female players by 1993. But Capriati maintains that these expectations do not put pressure on her. "The profile is going to be big," she says, "if that is what it's going to be like."

**CAPRIATI'S more than \$5.75 million in endorsements**



### Producing the sound of money

**A**merican record producer David Geffen, a college dropout whose first job was in the mail room of a Los Angeles talent agency, last week scored one of the biggest sales in the entertainment business. The founder of Geffen Records, who recruited such singers as *Cher* and *Conchita Jon Mitchell*, sold his company to the entertainment conglomerate MCA Inc. for \$650 million. Said Geffen, 47: "The record business is the best business."

PHOTO: DAVID J. LIPMAN

Maple: cancelled invitation

### A DEAR DONALD LETTER

**M**odel Marla Maples, widely reported to be Donald Trump's girlfriend, is set to be spurned. Following media reports that the billionaire, who denies having an affair with Maples, was cancelling her invitation to the opening of his \$13-million Taj Mahal Casino Resort in Atlantic City, N.J., on April 8, she sent a letter last week to decline—definitely. Maples, 36, said that she "worried" about what the public would think. She, the writer, "If we could sit back within ourselves for truth before we judge each other, we might find that life can be much brighter. Sincerely, Marla."

# THE SEARCH FOR SHELTER

## AS TORONTO'S RED-HOT REAL ESTATE MARKET FINALLY COOLS OFF, THE WEST'S BEGINS TO HEAT UP

**F**or speculators who watched housing prices in Toronto more than triple in the 1980s, it has been a rude shock. But, for young couples like Shirley Beamer, a 30-year-old engineer, and her fiancée, Sarah Napier, 27, a computer analyst, recent downsizing in Toronto-area homes and prices have finally provided them with an opportunity. Last month, the couple obtained one more refi from an investor desperate to lease a one-bedroom apartment in a lessors new downtown condominium. Despite the stamping prices, Beamer said that they are still not ready to buy because they believe prices will continue to fall. Instead, the couple invested \$16,000 in a condominium project in Calgary—the hottest real estate market in Canada. Says Barry Lynn, a Toronto-based development consultant: "We've been living in a dreamworld if we thought that price in Toronto could be sustained indefinitely."

Two years ago, Beamer and Napier would have faced a far tougher market. At one point, the battle to claim a home in Toronto was so fierce that police had to be called in to restore order at subdivision sales offices as potential buyers shouted and pushed one another over limited housing supplies. At the height of the buying frenzy, declining house prices seemed like an impossibility. But while the Toronto area is still the most expensive real estate market in the nation, prices are cooling—the average price of a resale house fell to \$381,879 in January from an average of \$373,096 a year earlier. Such analysis as Andrew Wilson, president of the Toronto-based financial con-

sulting firm Neron Capital Management Inc., say that Toronto, like New York City, and such southwestern U.S. cities as Phoenix and Houston, may be entering a prolonged real estate slowdown because of just overbuilding and an aging population that is already tasseled.

Analysts are predicting that Toronto house and condominium prices this year will not rise as fast as overall inflation. And they also say that the main buffer preventing a major housing-price drop in Toronto is the flow of immigrants, who power the city's rate of about 14,000 a year, offsetting as much as 80,000 net out-migration from the rest of the country—mostly to rural areas—over the last 10 years. Alberta and British Columbia. Last year, 6,500 more people left Ontario than arrived from other provinces, and the Canada Mortgage and Insurance Corp. forecasted that the net outflow will swell to 12,000 this year. Meanwhile, British Columbians are expect-

ed to experience a net inflow from other provinces of 40,000 this year, while about 22,000 more people will enter Alberta than leave the other provinces. As a result of these trends, housing starts in Ontario last month plunged by 33 per cent to an annual rate of 63,000, fall-

### Housing construction in Richmond, B.C.: 'a lot of flipping, and a lot of greed'

ing behind British Columbia for the first time since 1982. And in British Columbia, starts hit a record-high annual rate of 89,000.

But as they arrive in the West, home-buyers are facing the same housing squeeze that they thought they had left behind in Toronto. In Vancouver, the average single-family home sold for an estimated 21 per cent last year to \$209,673. While Vancouver prices appear to be moderating at present, most analysts predict that they will still climb by about 15 per cent this year. Meanwhile, housing costs in most other Canadian cities have remained flat, in general, climbing only in step with overall inflation.

In boom-and-bust Calgary, the resurgence of the oil-and-gas sector and buying by investors from Hong Kong and Taiwan pushed the average resale price up by 12 per cent to \$132,007 last year. David Rennell, a senior housing analyst with the core in Vancouver, says that the Asian investors are funneling their money into Calgary because they can still "buy two houses there for the price of one in Vancouver." Calgary market experts say that the panic buying in their city resembles the real estate fever that gripped Toronto two years ago. Says Signal Rockets, an agent with the city's Raci Realty: "There are no buyers for every house. There is a lot of flipping, and a lot of greed."

At the same time, the Toronto market, the nation's largest and most profitable during the 1980s, has grown quiet. In the first six months since the deep recession of 1982, a

glut of unsold condominiums is now forcing some of the city's leading developers to shelve about \$1 billion worth of construction projects. Overall, the city's developers have cut costs in the Toronto area, for one, well planned by 20 per cent to 7,000 units this year. As a result, Beaupre Sweeney, president of the giant Toronto-based developer and property manager Brasfield Ltd., says that his firm has no current plans to begin any new condominium developments in the city in the next two years. Sweeney adds that Brasfield will continue construction in response to demand. Says Sweeney: "Projects will be focused in the market."

One of Canada's largest residential highrise condominium developers, Tridel Corp., which depends on condominium sales in Toronto for the majority of its revenues, is also feeling the pain. Two weeks ago, the company laid off 10 permanent staff members in the 260-person residential real estate division at its head office, the last major layoff at the firm since 1983. At the same time, the company is trying to reign in its bidding rates by reducing the size of the units in some of its unsold buildings in order to make them more affordable. Said Tridel senior vice-president and general counsel Martin Applebaum: "Clearly, people are not willing to sign contracts right now."

But even though Tridel and other developers are still completing old projects and proceeding with some new ones, the slowdown of new construction in Toronto is already feel-



## Business Notes

**ND SCRAPS TEST** The National Energy Board (NEB) scrapped the controversial cost-benefit analysis used to determine whether proposed natural-gas exports to the United States were in the public interest. The Alberta government and its producers, who had opposed the test as an unfair trade restriction, backed the decision. But the 18,000-member, nonunionized Council of Canadians called the NEB's decision—which eases the conditions for gas exports—"a major capitulation on control of our energy resources."

**PRICES UP** The annual inflation rate dropped slightly in February, to 3.4 per cent from a year ago's high of 5.5 per cent in January. Statistics Canada said that fuel prices for imported food kept the drop from being larger.

**BAILLARD BUMPER** Donald Guia, a long-time director of Toronto-based Major Steel Services Ltd., was appointed the new chairman yesterday, replacing majority shareholder Harold Bialik, 69, whose Ottawa district court Judge Donald Haley declared incompetent last month. Meanwhile, Bialik returned to Toronto from the Miami hospital where he was being treated for kidney failure.

**OLIGOPOLY CLIMES** The exchange value of the Canadian dollar moved above \$1.50 cents (U.S.) for the first time since mid-January, before closing the week at \$1.42.50, compared with \$1.73 a week ago. Analysts attributed the temporary respite to political instability in Japan and Britain.

**CANADA HAULS** Japan's ministry of international trade and industry released a 22-page report yesterday on the merits of investing in Canada under the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement. The report follows a visit by 46 senior Japanese business executives to Canada.

**MONEY AND STRESS** Twenty-five per cent of Canadians say that money worries are the chief cause of stress in their lives, according to GfK Canada Inc. Almost as many—22 per cent—say that job-related matters are their principal source of tension. Those earning between \$46,000 and \$60,000 a year said they often cited money problems, while those earning \$60,000 and more most often cited job issues.

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The Superjacket's miracle being is the same type of material that was developed for the space program. It keeps body heat in, cold out—without bulk or weight. You'll love the fantastic freedom you'll feel in this versatile smart-looking jacket—just as the store, play a game of golf, and a wiggles in a fishing trip or just poster around in your back yard. It's so exceedingly lightweight you won't believe how toasty warm it keeps you—even when the temperature plummets! The Superjacket II keeps you through every season—every winter—it absolute warmth, comfort and style. It looks compactly taking just a small corner of your suitcase. Wear it in rain, snow, sleet or fog—it's 100% water repellent. This feature won't wash out no matter how many times you machine wash and tumble dry it. Think of all the money you save in cleaning bills!

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## BUSINESS

ing a dramatic impact. Christopher Mallin, a condominium developer and president of the Toronto Home Builders' Association, says that many contractors have already begun to lay off employees, bidders, carpenters and other skilled tradesmen. Says Mallin: "These are good jobs, too—\$20- to \$25-an-hour jobs."

Despite the pain it is inflicting on their profit margins and workforce, Toronto developers say that the current slump has also been instrumental in driving speculation out of the market. Says Lysy: "Too many people now believe in a commodity like park leases. They wanted it for breeding and not for living, and that's why it has become unaffordable."

Still, developers have continued to sell to some long-term investors who do not intend to live in their new houses and condominiums. Gary Solomons, executive vice-president of Riva Developments Corp., a medium-sized Toronto condominium developer, says that because many condominiums have been sold primarily as long-term investments, almost half of the units in Toronto have been placed on the rental market. Now, so-called investors are trying to lease out an oversupply of condominiums that now have been cut to levels that do not even cover the investors' mortgage payments. At a recent, Solomons predicts that the price of high-end inner-city condominiums—which typically cost \$350,000 or more for a cramped two-bedroom unit—will likely drop by 15 to 20 per cent.

In Vancouver, many analysts predict that the current boom could dampen as early as next year, prompting a significant drop in prices. Although migration to the city is still strong, analysts and real estate experts say that a slowdown is beginning to set in, as the number of new houses built reaches record levels. Lysy, for one, predicts that more current condominium projects in the city are completed than prior Vancouverites will face a glut similar to Toronto's.

But for the long term, some analysts are more sanguine. Michael Caputo, an economist based in Canada and the United States, says that Wilmar's "Real estate in North America has entered a prolonged slowdown that will persist into the 1990s." He argues that, on the average age of the North American population rises, there will be a glut of large houses as thousands of retirees move into condominiums and into smaller municipalities with lower tax rates.

Other analysts, however, are not as pessimistic. They say that Canada's economy will continue to grow during the 1990s, and the influx of immigrants will fuel the real estate market. As a result, they say that buyers should take advantage of the current real estate slowdown while they can, before house prices resume their relentless climb higher.

JOHN BAILY and HAL QUINN  
in Vancouver JOHN BAILY is on Citypage  
and MICHAEL CAPUTO is on The Star

## BUSINESS

Drinking nonalcoholic beer: domestic beer sales have been virtually flat

## Changing old habits

Health-conscious consumers are trying 'safe suds'

**T**he beer advertisement during a *Montreal Canadiens* game last week had that grizzled-from-the-cooler look. But the television ad was for Sharp's—a new nonalcoholic beer from Milwaukee-based Miller Brewing Co. Until recently, imported brands have dominated the small North American market for the soft beers, but with consumers becoming more health conscious, Sharp's, St. Michael's, Well's, the London's, a diverse range of nonalcoholic brewing is a part of the nonalcoholic-drinking process.

The nonalcoholic brewers are looking to cash in on the trend towards healthier lifestyles. The brewers say that, ultimately, people who want to stop by their favorite pub for a beer, but do not want to drink and drive, will find nonbeer appealing. As well, the beer is a boon for diabetics worried about their weight, because nonalcoholic beers contain just 30 calories per 341 mL bottle, compared with about 325 for regular beer.

But David Steele, chairman of the 20-member Non-Alcoholic Beer and Wine Distributors Association, says that the new product in no way will compete as an alternative to alcoholic drinks, if that's your concern. In fact, he says, it could help domestic beer sales, which have been recently at an annual average of about six billion litres for the past 10 years.

But while the market for nonalcoholic beer is still small in Canada, representing about one-half of one per cent of beer sales, it is the

fastest-growing segment of the market, doubling last year to 24 million litres. In addition to grocery stores, where some 39 brands are traditionally sold, many consumers and bars now stock the brews. And last month, the British Columbia Liquor Distribution Branch became the first provincial liquor authority to announce that it would not sell several nonalcoholic beers. St. Michael's, Well's, the London's, a diverse range of nonalcoholic brewing is a part of the nonalcoholic-drinking process.

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### What Really Happens at Mass?

Seeing Pope John Paul II via television or elsewhere in the world, many have come to understand that the Mass is the central act of Catholic worship. The Pope's Mass, of course, has its special features, but it is essentially no different from that offered by any priest in even the humblest of places.

But what is the meaning of the Mass? How is it the central act of Catholic worship? Whether its celebration is solemn or simple, surely there is more than meets the eye and ear. Would there be time to read more about its meaning?

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His Holiness Maharishi Mahesh Yogi

*Maharishi Offers Every Government*

# ALLIANCE WITH NATURE'S GOVERNMENT

## through Maharishi's Vedic Science and Technology

### TO CREATE HEAVEN ON EARTH

*Application of the Unified Field of Natural Law to Raise Every Area of Life to Perfection*

Today, every government can have every measure of the unified field. By maintaining a coherence-creating government, experts in Maharishi's Vedic Science and Technology in an inseparable part of its administration, any government can make an alliance with the government of nature.

#### Handing the Whole National Consciousness

**H**ere is a very beautiful, unique and unprecedented opportunity for every head of state. I invite the leaders of the world to examine this offer of alliance with natural law in the light of the latest discoveries of modern physics—the discovery of the unified field of natural law. It is very easy for anyone with the slightest intelligence to understand that if the unified field of all the laws of nature could be accessible to anyone, nothing would be impossible for him. Through my Vedic Science and Technology—the science and technology of the unified field—any government can make an alliance with the unified field and enter the administration of its government to be an perfect alliance with the administration of nature's government.”—Maharishi

#### Role of Freedom

The world is in the midst of a dramatic transformation from misery to freedom. Heads and freedom are blossoming in many countries, there is an upsurge of freedom everywhere.

The transition from fear and suffering to happiness and peace has resulted from the rise of coherence in world consciousness—the Maharishi Effect—created by millions of people practicing the programmes of Maharishi's Vedic Science and Technology—the Transcendental Meditation and TM-Sidhi programmes.

#### Life in Accord with Natural Law

Any negative trends arising in society come from violation of the laws of nature. When people violate natural law they create stress, racism, and suffering for themselves and others.

The continual build up of stress in collective consciousness leads on to stress, conflict, terrorism, and natural disasters. Through Maharishi's Science and Technology of the Unified Field, governments can now release their capacity to think and act spontaneously from the level of the unified field and thereby over all negativity for both the individual and society.

#### Scientifically Validated Benefits

The effectiveness of Maharishi's unified field based approach has been documented by more than 400 scientific research studies, conducted at over 160 research institutions in 27 countries.

Through quantum field theories, modern science has come to understand that all the laws of nature responsible for producing all the activity in creation emerge from one basic unified field. From the unified field never governs the universe in perfect order and always in an evolutionary direction.

TM-Sidhi programmes together in one place to subdue in dominantly either conflict, crime, and racism and strengthen positive, evolutionary and creative thought, society.

Maharishi Ayur-Vid—this science of perfect health—offers the possibility of creating a disease-free society in every country. Already programmes of Maharishi Ayur-Vid and True Removable Meditation are being introduced in many countries, including the USSR, Hungary, and Poland.

#### Creating Heaven on Earth

With this scientifically validated knowledge, it is no longer necessary for any individual or any nation to compete with others with personal or national goals. The collective consciousness of the nation is the prime mover of the government. It is valid for the successful nation-motives of society that every government can maintain its natural national consciousness.

Group practice of Maharishi's Transcendental Meditation and TM-Sidhi programme unites the unified field and automatically generates coherence in collective consciousness. A fully integrated national consciousness always aligns with the unified field. This brings the full support of the underlying, evolutionary power of natural law for the glorification of all aspects of life—inner and outer life theory.

#### Natural Law and National Law

Nature has always been administered by one single law. Now the technology is available to use the unified field of nature to administer society. Any government—consisting of its political and economic institutions and religious motives in the country, will be perfect when the society is governed by natural law and natural law itself spontaneously.

The technology for perfect government—unified field based administration—is to establish a coherence-creating group in the country which will subdue the unified field of natural consciousness and thereby enable the government to govern with the same silent precision with which the government of nature governs the universe.

Through Maharishi's programmes to create Heaven on Earth governments can now create peace, prosperity and fulfilling programs at the level of their nation and a supreme quality of life—Heaven on Earth—for the whole world family.

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## MAHARISHI'S MASTER PLAN TO CREATE HEAVEN ON EARTH

### Reconstruction of the Whole World

INNER

OUTER

#### GLORIFICATION OF INNER LIFE

- Development of higher states of consciousness
- Bloomings of noble qualities and bliss
- Gaining support of nature from within—happiness, peace, and fulfilling progress through

#### MAHARISHI'S TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION and TM-SIDHI PROGRAMME

#### the Practical Aspect of

#### MAHARISHI'S VEDIC SCIENCE

which develops all the seven states of consciousness in the individual, and develops a perfect man with the ability to employ natural law to work for him and achieve anything he wants.

The seven states of consciousness are:

- Walking—day at Clinton
- Dreaming—Sleep at Clinton
- Keeping—Sleepers Clinton
- Transcendental Consciousness—Taryna Clinton
- Cosmic Consciousness—Taryana Clinton
- God Consciousness—Akyana Clinton
- Unity Consciousness—Klyana Clinton—utilization of the pure intent of consciousness to its own self-referential reality—i.e. the full reality of the diverse unified universe—which renders individual life to be a lively field of all possibilities—infuses organizing power of the unified field of natural law spontaneously upholding individual life.

#### GLORIFICATION OF OUTER LIFE

- Building Ideal Villages, Towns, and Cities, based on Maharishi Sthapatya Ved—the science of building in accord with natural law—to create a beautiful and healthy environment free of pollution, noise, and stress so that everyone looks like Tam living in Heaven.
- Creating Global Green Revolution—arming all the unformed lands in the world using the scientific principle of Maharishi Vedic Farming to produce naturally grown, healthy food to achieve food self-sufficiency in every country.
- Achieving global eradication of poverty and achieving economic self-sufficiency in every nation through Maharishi's programmes to develop agro culture, factory, mining, and industry in every country.
- Realizing Global Rural Development and Urban Renewal—providing best living conditions for an integrated life of the rich and poor throughout the world,
- Achieving economic balance in the world family through Maharishi Global Trading.
- Achieving ideal education through Maharishi's Vedic Science, which offers the fruit of all knowledge to everyone—life first from material and suffering.
- Achieving perfect health for everyone and every nation through preventive medicine—Maharishi Ayur-Vid.
- Achieving coherence, harmony, and balance in nature for ecosystem and every nation through Maharishi Gaia-Vid.
- Achieving invincible defense for every nation through Maharishi Disease-Vid, which will develop the birth of an energy.
- Achieving perfect government in every country modeled on nature's government, which scarcely governs through natural law from the worked level of all the laws of nature—the common basis of all creation, the universal prime energy of life—naturally fully awake within itself and available to everyone on the level of one's own self-referential consciousness—transcendental consciousness.
- Achieving the rise of a supremely nourishing power in the world, which will automatically uphold the power of evolution in nature, eliminating all destructive tendencies and negative trends in the world.

As a result, every nation will lovingly over every other nation, and all nations together will worship every nation—everyone and every nation at the world will enjoy Heaven-on-Earth.

This is a summary of the 1,200 page book, *Maharishi's Master Plan to Create Heaven on Earth*



# A frightening threat to Canadian values

PETER C. NEWMAN

**C**hances are that 1990 will be marked in history not only as a season of momentous international upheaval, but as the year something fundamentally shifted in the Canadian character. "I'm frightened about what I'm finding out there," pollster Allan Gregg told me recently. "Canadians have historically felt inferior about a lot of things, but not about their inherent goodness. It has almost been a sense of moral superiority—that while we may not be economic or military leaders, we're somehow better people. That's why we got so excited about peacekeeping assignments, exporting environmental technology and so on, leading the world by example. That used to be the Canadian character, that was what made us different. We considered ourselves to be more generous, more tolerant, more peaceable."

Gregg, who continually surveys the national mood for consumer choices as well as the federal Tory party, has detected a rather sharp change in the tolerant view of the world. The change may not be sharper than angry responses to headlines about Thunder Bay and Sault Ste. Marie destroying themselves. Right-wing or Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa doesn't even know signs in languages other than French. "The question I'm asking is just not connected with the Canadian character, as I know it," Gregg has concluded.

Part of the rapid change in Canadian attitudes undoubtedly reflects the accelerating pace of international events, nearly every morning that we ram on the TV or radio news, there's about a new world out there. Suddenly, anything seems possible, and the idea of a different kind of Canada—or an Canada at all—no longer falls beyond discussion.

"Until last year I could explain euphemistically for the phenomena of terrorism around the globe," Gregg said. "It was a whole bunch of world leaders had suddenly taken LSD. Domestically, it does mean that the status quo is not going to be maintained, and that's frighteningly unsettling because Canadians have always

**Pollster Allan Gregg fears that Canadians are no longer willing to be 'more generous, more tolerant, more peaceable'**

subscribed to the notion that progress in predictable directions is normal. Now, a suddenly-anxious has taken Canadians a lot of teachable qualities for individual and collective behavior have been shattered, leaving most Canadians disoriented and unsettled.

Gregg isn't sure what combination of any, or perhaps all, of these factors, but believes that most Canadians are looking for self-entitlement rather than charitable largesse. They seem to have lost a last-ditch attempt to model our country on Canada's former status, as global citizens and free trade with the United States subdue all independence. In 1989, Montreal silences polls, Canadians and Americans respondents were asked whether they had ever experienced physical assault or robbery; if they caused handguns, and if they would use them; whether they obtained pornography; and if they had ever been victims of racism. "Except for the questions on handguns, there was no difference in response between Canadians and Americans," Gregg reported, "which signifies that we're going through a period of parity, significant change." He added, "Canadians seem to be saying to the outside, 'I want to be different, yet my life is increasingly the same.' It's very difficult because we don't have a way to drive

down these new roads. In my own business, for example, I've always believed that experience was worth something, but now I'm being constantly confronted when I look at a piece of new data which is totally inconsistent with my view of the world. For example, nearly every survey we do shows that the family is still important to people and that people want to show down professionally, yet the same data indicate that they're personally more antisocial than ever and are willing to use sarcasm to achieve their objectives. People just can't orient themselves in a world that's changing so rapidly."

Gregg emphasizes the Meech Lake debate as the most recent sign of the national disarray, with every region of the country having its growing grievances on the constitutional agenda. Atlantic Canada believes Ottawa has abandoned it for six years. They last time out, Ontario is experiencing the "shad theory." The who-did-best-in-the-heights battle worldwide has again shifted the Prairies are convinced Central Canada is making up compensation to subvert local prosperity, while British Columbians remain personally convinced that no one represents or understands them.

Because Ottawa has championed winning approval for Meech as the be-all and end-all of the country's destiny—the only path to a Canadian future—citizens of the region outside Quebec are asking why so little is being done to resolve their own problems. "You haven't got the same," says Gregg, "that Canadians are beginning to feel fairness and tolerance are not the operative rules of the game right now. The rules have changed; we have to get tough with not another, and being indifferent and unfair in not only counterproductive but the only way out."

With half as many Canadians west of the Rockies, according to Gregg, now believing that the country should be better off with only one official language, the reservation system of the Trudeau era has finally been broken. That part called for acceptance of French as an alternate language across the country, giving Quebec access to public services in their own tongue. In return, Quebec would accept Canadian English and keep quiet. For a while, at least, the last vestiges of Quebec seem to be working. Then comes Bourassa's new law, Bill 101, which took a very sharp right of Quebec's English-speaking citizens.

Some of Quebec's most important business leaders have since gone on record favoring independence. "That breaking of the new Quebec," noted Gregg, "is very different from the silent, smirking-turkey theme during the Lévesque period, when French-Canadians seemed to be saying, 'We want to separate, but don't really care.' Now, a lot of Quebecers seem to be saying, 'Say, we're ready to leave, and we know we'll survive.'"

But Gregg says that the most dangerous national trend is that growing phobias, both French and English, seem to be gleefully sabotaging the unveling of Meech, so they can pioneer a new-style of nationhood in their own image.

That would mean the death of the Canadian dream.

## JUSTICE

# Rumor and scandal

*A cloak of mystery surrounds a murder case*



Prescott's main street: a quiet community where violent crime is rare, if not unknown.

Diminutive reports that the police investigating the case had found pornographic video or pictures. At the same time, the investigating officers declined to shed any light on some central issues involved in the case. Police spokesman refused to say how far had descended that a murder had occurred—and would not disclose whose body had been found. The mystery surrounding the case was increased by the fact that it against the law to publicly reveal names in criminal cases.

For his part, Prescott Mayor Sandra Lowe declared that the alleged events in her community were typical of the kind of sexual abuse that thousands of Canadian children endure at the hands of adults. She said that the sexual assault had brought the police to the surface and forced her community to do something about it. Lowe said that during the 32 years on the force, there has never been a murder in Prescott.

The reported murder was being investigated actually occurred in Augusta Township, a rural municipality that lies to the north and west of Prescott, according to police spokesman. Police said that in the past, William Elliot, now accused, had lived in Prescott with his common-law wife, Norma, and their four children. But in recent years, the family had moved to Waterfall Springs, a hamlet in Wellington Township about 35 km south of Ottawa. Elliot worked irregularly at a feed

# WHEN DAVID RUSSELL'S 4X4 ROLLED OVER, HIS LIFE TURNED UPSIDE-DOWN AS WELL.

A gravel shoulder. A swerve across the road into the ditch. Blackness.

When he awoke in hospital, David learned that as a result of being thrown from his vehicle he had suffered a fractured skull, serious facial injuries, broken ribs and paralysis. His fractured spine had to be strengthened by metal rods. The doctors were not hopeful that he would ever walk again.

It was a bleak outlook for a young married man who earned his living as a heavy truck mechanic. And there was no other driver involved to share the blame or the financial consequences.



David Russell was not prepared to resign himself to a wheel chair future without a fight. He was insured by Zurich and that made a difference.

With Zurich to provide "no fault" weekly income payments under the Accident Benefits portion of his car insurance policy—and with the special rehabilitation counselling Zurich arranged along with the special equipment needed, David started

the long battle to rebuild his strength, his physical capabilities and his life.

**That was in 1986.**

Counselling concentrated on David's abilities, not his disabilities.

When efforts to return to truck repairs as a supervisor/trainer proved physically too tiring, the decision was made to take his skills into the classroom as an auto mechanics instructor. Zurich benefits paid for tuition at the University of Toronto Teacher certification program and helped out with living expenses. Added to his U of T course work, David had to continue regular physiotherapy and try to visit with his family in Midland on weekends. It was not easy but he was determined and Zurich stood by him providing counselling services, encouragement and the means to pursue his goal.

David now has a part time teaching position. Income assistance continues until a full-time position is possible.

Rehabilitation works when people work at it. Zurich believes insurance is about helping people get their lives back on track, not just settling claims. A file isn't "closed" until we have done all we can to help within the extent of the insurance coverage involved.

David Russell knows what it means when Zurich promises "we'll be there when you need us."

Isn't that the kind of insurance Company you should have?

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We'll be there when you need us.







## Dunedin ball park in Florida: the allure of the diamond remains compelling

## SPORTS

## Legacy of bitterness

### *Greed disrupts 'the perfect game'*

President and planter have been coloratura bassoon for its study rhythms, in openness and honesty "Baseball," says a character in W. P. Kinsella's novel *Shoeless Joe*, "is the most perfect of games, simple, pure and precious as diamonds." The game's about its appeal has survived the sacrifice of artifical turf and the sacrifice of integrity and open air in vast, enclosed, converted stadiums. Professional baseball has diminished even as it has become a creature of commerce, as consumers decide, as the bottom line has. Major-league ticket sales reached a record 32,173,095 last season. Yet, for the fourth time in two decades, as an experiment over money between the players and the owners of the 26 major-league teams has decimated the season's players, at week's end, 100 players locked out of pressroom training camp inside Park 154 as a result of an impasse in contract talks. The slugfest resulted in a deadlock at a series of meetings in New York City. There was no official announcement

For these fans, the dispute confirmed that both owners and players glorified the game in the language of football. As the heart of the central argument, one believes that will

players pay raises in future years, was a bid by the Major League Baseball Players Association to give a greater share of rising revenue, while the owners sought to impose limits on escalator player salaries. And, meanwhile, the general strike was replaced with the lockout from training camps and the cancellation of season-opening games. Each side railed against the predilections of the other. The owners, said Eugene Orza, a lawyer for the players, were "a bunch of gamblers." Houston Astros owner Jim McManis denounced the strike as "ridiculous." "It doesn't happen to be a dislike of Karl Marx and sharing with the workers," said Wellington-based political columnist George Will, writing last week as a fan, warned his readers that "if there is no real season, then it will be cold, enforcing them among those fans who matter most: the ones who understand the heartbreak of the institution that is being disrespected by those who have been enriched by it."

The riches at issue are, properly, leading the allegations of greed. Below the line of the 1986-87 season, the American and National leagues were expected to exceed \$5 billion during gate receipts, broadcast contracts, and franchise and broadcast licenses. That total includes projected 1990 player payroll in U.S. Blue Jays — all players, including Toronto's Blue Jays — competing for millions of people. In baseball parlance, a "perfect game" is when a pitcher throws no opposing batter to reach first base. Inology, the ideal game would be when both pitchers are perfect, producing a game that never ends.

and the Marauders Expos are in U.S. funds—but could average \$557,666 per year for the 26-man roster of 30 players, according to a conservative estimate. That would be up eight per cent from last year, and by about 34 per cent in two years. Rates range from a basic annual fee of \$100,000 to \$1,000,000 for the top 1,500 prospects in the system, plus a top 350 miles surcharge for Roenigk, Yost, the Milwaukee center fielder and all-star hitter Yost, and the 100 big-leaguers designated to raise \$1 million or more this year, including 27 players at \$2 million or more. Haywood Saffron, a cornerstone of the Boston Red Sox, remarked in a comment recently commented last week: "Be gone if everybody is

one, and Edgar president of the club, who took all to make a reasonable offer, he said, and that the club's \$25 million last year, nearly half of which was from the franchise, is a "ridiculous statement." The Toronto president was also \$34 million short of the club's total lost money as a result of the departure of two esteemed *Louis Cardinale* in Toronto, *John Hartman* in St. John's, and \$1 million in salaries and benefits. And every concession in a total concession of \$2,100 for the 24 and 19 National League clubs in the club, to advertising, employees and departments.

the push to conclude negotiations by Nov. 25 was supported in a press conference, such losses would mean cancellation of the first 86 games and 712 games in the regular season and postponed 22 games in the playoffs, depriving the 1999 season of its final 10 games.

After a spring of negotiations and managers through the mail, the two sides compromised—proportionately. But not on words. Still, despite the lack of a deal, the dispute's legacy of bad feelings between owners and players in baseball's "golden" years is when a pitcher's last letter to first base, game would be when both it, producing a game that

## **MEDIA WATCH**



## The fear of news not being new

BY GEORGE RAIN

**T**wenty-four per cent of Canadians, according to a Gallup poll, say that the March Louis poll accord will be the country's next government. 38 per cent think the opposite. Another 36 per cent say that they have no opinion. But the surveying, and even the naming, fact as that in response to a supplementary question: "Would you say you are quite familiar, fairly familiar, or do you know little or nothing about this accord?" — fell 40 per cent of respondents and that they knew little or nothing. Another 38 per cent said that they didn't even know what these figures tell us in that a large proportion even of Canadians who have opinions on the accord arrived at them by a process which goes no intellectual influence untraced.

The survey has been with us since April 1987. It has been endorsed by the legislatures of eight provinces, and not by two others, where subsequent elections defeated the government who signed it. Clyde Wells of Newfoundland also declared once the record was reached, that he will rescind his own legislature's endorsement. The survey has been debated in Parliament, examined at public hearings and been present in a national election campaign. Scores of stories have been written about it. With all that, most Canadians know next to nothing about an agreement on which the future of the country depends.

There is something seriously wrong in that Canada is one of the few countries of these continents in the Western world in per capita spending on higher education and in terms of the number of persons attending universities of  $\frac{1}{3}$ . These are circumstances in which it should not be possible to argue that what is acceptable is lack of the unilingual currency to my. Naturally, it is assumed they will be helped with education, passing what is in the document as a legal and historical context. The first place from which that help should come is the politicians who adopted the document. For that, the Prince

*When 60 per cent of Canadians know little about a vital matter, the media's grounds for self-congratulation are not very strong*

matter is related to few hours. It may be that a original unanimity among West Ministers, and the acceptance of the advice by both opposition leaders in the House of Commons, caused any feeling of urgency about assuming ministerial rule.

But it has been plain for a long time now that most were critics capable of reflexive opposition and doing so. The latest Gallup poll was the clinch on the record, and support during that time has risen to 32 per cent from 28 per cent, it then began, having begun down to 28, to 25 and now to 24 per cent. There is no comfort for the Malibouites in this, despite the fact that

It is reasonable to assume that the 1971 oil respondents who say that they know little or nothing about the world also have declined from 68 per cent in January, 1969, to 60 per cent now. But neither should there be for either party with responsibility for ensuring that as large as possible a public capable of informed discussion—the media.

...and of course a large number of other information companies. India Hulka adds, as related in *The Chronicle-Herald*, that, generally, Canadians "are well served by these newspapers." He also said that the Canadian media has access to "more news, information,

principles and commitment than he or she knows how to do with." When 60 per cent of Canadians know little or nothing about a major national importance, and when what they do know is wrong, as was true in the case of that other major issue of recent years, the Free Trade Agreement, the grounds for media self-censorship are not strong. In the circumstances, if Canadians are getting more news and comment than they know what to do with, that would seem to argue only for greater selectivity and for doing better with less.

Neither can the media take shelter in the argument that the primary responsibility is government's. The media, however, in great bulk, know that, knowing that if any political leader set out to make a cross-country series of speeches in support of anything, he or she simply would not be reported (the first one or two). "What because the speeches would be dismissed as the same old stuff," even though quite different aspects of the same general subject might be dealt with.

That extensive use of the news isn't being run in to a series of self-constructed narratives that the media put in the way of their elegantly informing the public on complex subjects. Any reporter who has done a few decent ones is familiar with the language, perhaps transferred from another language, native to a speech, basic meaning that news reports and news anchors who use these language, "Now we had that!" The purpose of the question is to guard against reporting something already reported. The reporter then becomes, why, if the statement of news to the supposedly informed reporter, and assumed worth reporting, should it be continued to be read in readers or listeners?

Another aspect of this kind of not being news, which has been referred to here before, is that, in a measure, it appears to occur after the initial news item has been digested, and thus the essential matter that occurs is Paul Krassner, who writes a radio column in the weekly *Truth Seeker*. The *Speculator* commented on some phenomena in the March 23 issue as a reflection of Bush, which may also, although not necessarily, be part of it. He said that perhaps the most serious item on television, frequently begun with a "Liberator sees new health plan," so you never hear what the plan is until everyone has had a look at it, if then. Next day, he press takes the same follow-up approach, of course itself by claiming the government's proposals "were on the table last night." (That is, "they were," in it happened.) The effect of that is to subordinate the substance of the news to the click, which may or may not interest the public, but does not annex comprehension.

Finally, note that it exhausts the list that might be drawn up, there in the self-constructed banner that is expressed in the words: "The dull, suddenly going to be interested in/will be able to understand/sure about this." As an excuse for avoiding the labor of trying to make difficult subject comprehensible, and perhaps interesting, it is excellent. You could ask about any newspaper, there aren't many who haven't used it at one time or another.



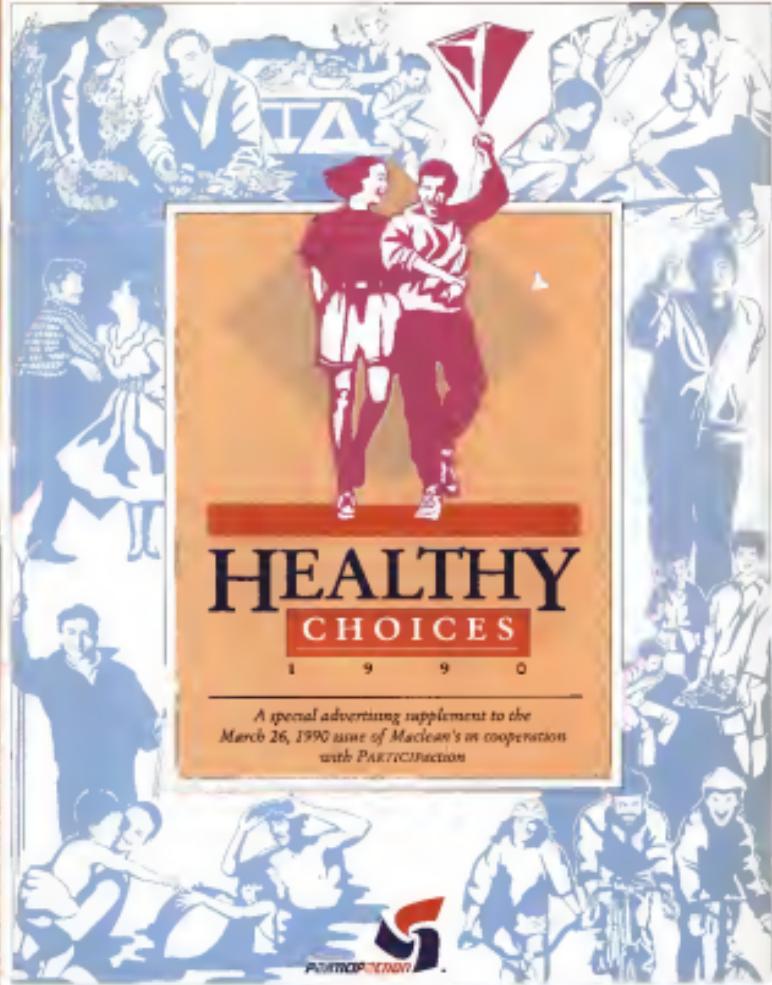
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## ENJOY IT WITH ALL YOUR HEART

Nutrition information per serving (1/4 cup/15 ml): Energy 400  
Fats 21g (Saturated 1.4g, Monounsaturated 12.1g, Saturates 6.1g)

ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT

# C

ANADIANS HAVE changed a lot in the past ten years. We exercise more, smoke less, eat more vegetables, recycle our garbage and make more conscientious decisions about how we drive, drink, work and play. We understand that a multitude of factors affect our health and that we can do something about many of them — either as individuals or through our combined efforts.

**t**ODAY, Canadians view health as a state of total well-being—physical, social and emotional. It's not enough to jog three times a week or achieve a blood cholesterol level one can brag about. We are looking for more—the sense of well-being and old-fashioned pleasure that comes from living life to the fullest.

**f**ORTUNATELY, the latest research confirms what we intuitively feel. Healthy, active living is not about pain, "going for the burn", banning sugar and salt from your life, giving up T.V. or changing your lifestyle completely. It is about involvement, fun and making choices—little, everyday choices that add up to improved well-being.

**a**T PARTICIPATION, we believe that small, pleasurable changes are easy to come by. Active living, good nutrition and positive human relations are the products of how we live and enjoy each day. So read on... as we enter the '90s, choices—both big and small—can make a difference!

HEALTHY CHOICES

IN THIS AGE OF televangelists who sin, politicians who lie, athletes who cheat, billionaires who evade taxes, movie stars who assault policemen, baseball managers who gamble and sex idols who make home movies...

isn't it nice to know there's still one thing that's completely pure.



Mazola Corn Oil.  
No additives.  
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No cholesterol.  
100% PURE CORN OIL

ILLUSTRATION © 1988 BY ERIN BURKE

## Fitness: What It Means Today



**I**N 1988 THE WORD "aerobics" officially entered the Oxford English Dictionary. Its inclusion there was another sign that the fitness boom of the '70s and '80s was more than the latest fad. In fact, the late George Galloway, founding father of public polls, called the fitness movement "the most fundamental and lasting lifestyle change" he had seen in his entire career.

Today, according to the 1988 Campbell's Survey on Well-Being in Canada, some 10 1/2 million Canadians are active at least three times each week; another 3 million are active once or twice a week. Women are now as active as

men and seniors tend to participate more than middle-aged Canadians. In 1989, for example, the National Pensioner's and Senior Citizens' Federation organized the "Elderobic Moonwalk" during Canada's Fitweek. The combined distance of seniors from all across the country took them to the moon and back—some 752,350 kilometers.

Led by the running phenomenon, many Canadians took up jogging, cross-country skiing and fitness classes in an effort to slim down, shape up and build a healthy heart. Along the way, they came to appreciate the fact that regular physical activity does more than build muscles or clear arteries. It feels good. Indeed, in Canada's Health



### Canadians Strive For Better Health

When asked in Canada's First Health Promotion Survey "What was the single most important thing you did in the previous year to improve your health?", two out of three Canadians reported some change. Increasing exercise was mentioned most frequently (27%), followed by improved eating habits (12%). Four per cent lost weight, quit smoking or got medical treatments. 2% said they reduced alcohol and drug use, controlled their blood pressure or reduced their stress levels.

Sometimes, however, there is a significant gap between knowing what we ought to do, intending to change and doing.







# A Healthy Lifestyle Starts at Breakfast.

At Kellogg's, we are committed to promoting healthy lifestyles.

That's why we've become the founding financial sponsor of the Heart Check Centre at the University of Ottawa Heart Institute at the Ottawa Civic Hospital.

We believe that good eating habits play an important part in promoting health. In fact, many health professionals, like those at the Heart Check Centre, recommend that Canadians consume foods that are low in fat and high in insoluble and soluble fibre, like those in oat bran and wheat bran.

One of the easiest places to make these eating changes is at breakfast. Choose healthy breakfasts like cereal containing fibre with skim or 2% milk and fruit.

You'll enjoy a meal that is not only low in fat and contains fibre but

you will also enjoy feeling healthier.

This message is brought to you by Kellogg's® - Partners in Health Promotion with the Heart Check Centre at the University of Ottawa Heart Institute at the Ottawa Civic Hospital.

For more information on how to lower fat in a diet which would contribute to your healthy living with complementary resources, the Kellogg's® website can be found at [www.kelloggs.ca/heartcheck](http://www.kelloggs.ca/heartcheck).



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**Kellogg's®**

## GET A TASTE FOR THE HEALTHY LIFE.

## Choosing To Be Active



CHOOSING TO BE ACTIVE has a lot to do with the human drive to be healthier, happier and sexier. Staying active, however, appears to have more to do with the good feelings and energy that result from regular activity. Here are the basics to making and maintaining the active living choice:

### STARTING

■ **Imaginize yourself regularly active.** Picture yourself with more energy, less tension, increased self-confidence and an overall sense of well-being. Make the general idea of fitness specific to you.

■

**One phone company estimates that an average phone user makes 100 calls a week.** So go ahead—make a call to your local fitness centre or a friend to make a date.

■ **Select physical activities that suit your lifestyle, needs, abilities and interests.** Find opportunities throughout the day and week to be active—on the way to work, at lunch, with the family on the weekend.

Choose activities that you enjoy and build variety into your program; e.g. walking, 3 times a week, cycling on alternate days and cycling on the weekend. Enjoyment is a highly personal issue, so set up some pleasure criteria for yourself. If you have a good time, you'll want to continue on a regular basis.

Progress slowly at a speed that feels comfortable to you.

Aim to be deliberately active three times each week. Complement your program with everyday active living—garden, dance, walk, use the stairs.

### STAYING

■ **Join a group or invite family members or friends to join you.** A person whose spouse exercises is 1 1/2 times more likely to be active.

■ **Make it easy on yourself.**

Integrate your chosen activities into your schedule instead of adding them on.

■ **Listen to your body.** If an activity hurts, slow down or find an alternative.

■ **Program success by setting short-term, achievable goals.** Being active three times a week is a worthwhile achievement in itself—you don't have to run a marathon.

■ **Cross-training is a fancy word for variety.** It will prevent boredom and help provide a balanced activity program.

■ **Be patient.** It takes more than two weeks to get in shape.

# Life in the FRESH LANE.

"We always make sure that even people who don't eat here get what they deserve."



## Cultivares

Fresh Food Restaurants

ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT

## The Good News About Good Nutrition



### Peanut Butter and Popcorn: Healthy Comfort Food

Guess what! Peanut butter, the Charles Brown comfort food Canadians love (we eat nearly three pounds per person annually), provides protein, B vitamins and minerals. And while it packs 90 calories per tablespoon, its protein content is the concentrated kind that doesn't make you feel bloated. You can choose to "smear" it on granola bars, or consume only peanuts and milk. Other brands add preservatives and saturated fats in the form of hydrogenated oils.

Popcorn, the old Saturday night movie standby, is a low-fat, low-calorie snack that is also endorsed by dentists as a nutritious popcorn morsel. But that's plain popcorn made in an air popper or with every kettle oil. Commercial microwave popcorn gets more than 50% of its calories from fat. Instead, we推崇 regular popcorn on "high" for 4 or 5 minutes. The fat content is near zero per cup.

FOOD IS ONE of our greatest pleasures in life. We eat to be sociable, to nourish ourselves, to celebrate and to fight fatigue. Fortunately, positive nutrition is still compatible with pleasurable eating. You don't need to give up everything you love for the sake of health. You do need to make some specific choices, and to aim for variety and moderation in your everyday choices. By making one or two small changes, you can start to make a big difference in how you feel. Our "smart eating choices" fall into three basic categories. Read through them and check off the  ideas that you can put into action.

#### 1. Variety is the spice of life

All of us crave the pleasure of different taste sensations. And eating a wide variety of foods is still the best way to ensure we get all the nutrients we need:

- Middle Eastern, Chinese, Mexican and Indian dishes offer a variety of nutritious choices. Try yogurt falafel or pizza, steamed vegetables and rice, Mexican beans or vegetable curries.
- Pack up breakfast. Left-over chicken, hot porridge (2 minutes in the microwave) or café-au-lait are easy and fast breakfast treats. Or take along a pocket breakfast: one fruit (e.g. orange, apple), one bread (e.g. a muffin, piece of date loaf or serving-size cereal box) and a protein source (e.g. piece of cheese, hard-boiled egg or bread with peanut butter).
- Mix up your protein by choosing grilled or poached fish more often.

Recent studies have concluded that eating deep-water fish such as salmon, herring or bluefish may help prevent heart disease.

... Spice up soups, stews, dressings, rice or casseroles with basil, cumin, oregano, hot peppers, chili powder or wine as a way of reducing your salt intake and adding new tastes to your meals.

Reducing diets that eliminate foods (e.g. grapefruit diet, the low-carbohydrate diet) bore your taste buds and inevitably lead to weight regain. Instead, opt for a nutritious, delicious but moderate eating plan.

Surprise your fast food fix to once a week (fast foods are low on crunch, high on fat and weary in taste over time).

## 2. Easy Low-Fat Eating

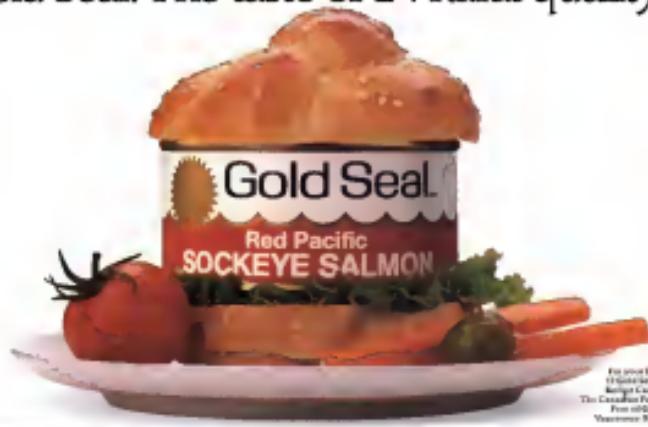
The trouble with fat is that a gram—*one gram* of fat has 9 calories, compared with 4 calories for a gram of protein or carbohydrate. High intakes of fat are associated with overweight, high blood cholesterol levels and increased risk for cardiovascular disease and some cancers. Reducing the fat in your diet, however, doesn't mean giving up all snack foods or what you usually like to eat. In one study, men with moderately high blood pressure and blood cholesterol went on a low-fat diet for 42 days without giving up red meat, dairy foods, eggs or all desserts. By trimming fat and skin from meat, replacing whole milk with skim, broiling or baking instead of frying their foods and exchanging vegetable oil for animal cooking fats, they dropped both their blood pressures and cholesterol levels and increased their overall feelings of energy. Here are some other examples of how spreading your diet with tasty, low-fat choices can make a difference.

### 3. Fabulous Fibre

Fiber is found in foods of plant origin. Soluble fibers, which dissolve in water, are found in dried peas, beans and lentils, oat bran, oatmeal, products containing corn, barley or rye, and fresh fruits and vegetables. They have been reported to have a blood cholesterol lowering effect in humans.

more. Insoluble fibres, which absorb water like a sponge, are found in bran, whole wheat products and fresh fruits and vegetables. They add bulk to the stool and speed bowel movements, helping to protect against constipation, diverticulosis and possibly colon cancer. Fiber foods add texture and enjoyment to eating.

Gold Seal. The taste of 24 karat quality.



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Long-Run Latency

Percent of Energy	Substitute	FL, Size
1-enzymes	1 bagel	180 calories, 10 grams fat, 14 mg cholesterol
1/4 whole grain bread	1 oz granola	150 calories, 7 grams fat, 15 mg cholesterol
1/4 lean ham/sausage, bacon, ham/pepperoni, lunch meat	1/2 oz beef/cheese	150 calories, 7 grams fat
1/4 lean ham/sausage, ham/pepperoni, lunch meat	smoked, broiled	
1/4 oz pretzel squares, cereal	1/2 oz bagel, ham	210 calories, 20 grams fat
1 regular size muffin, fruit	smoked, broiled	
1/4 oz pretzel sticks	1 muffin-size muffin	120 calories, 12 grams fat
1/4 oz pretzel sticks	potato	120 calories, 12 grams fat
1/4 oz pretzel sticks	1 oz cheddar cheese	40 calories, 9 grams fat
1/4 oz pretzel sticks	1 slice small, low fat	110 calories, 12 grams fat, 20 mg cholesterol
1/4 oz pretzel sticks	1 cup yogurt	300 calories, 34 grams fat, 188 mg cholesterol

Here are some simple ways to up your fibre intake.

- Eat more whole grain and bran products (e.g. whole wheat bread and crackers, rye bread, oatmeal). The more processed a product, the less fibre it contains (and the less interesting the texture).
- Use fibre extenders when cooking (e.g. cereals, bran, nuts, seeds, whole grain).
- Eat at least 2 vegetables and 2 fruits a day (bananas have more fibre than canned juice has even less).
- Discover the good taste of legumes and eat them more often.
- Eat foods containing both soluble and insoluble fibres. Aim to consume a total of 40 grams of fibre each day. When a label indicates a "source of fiber" or "moderate source of fiber", it contains at least 2 g of dietary fiber per serving. "High source" means 4 g per serving and "very high source" designates at least 6 g.



To be sure you're getting  
the most oat bran,  
check the cereal numbers.

Our best out break is  
100% out break. You simply can't get  
more out break than that.

Our new, ready-to-eat Out  
Straw cereal has 20 grams of wet bran  
per 30 grams serving. That's  
more than our leading competitors!

Fiber Rich Foods*	Grams of dissolved fiber
Avocados (ripe)	
1/2 cup (222 mL) All-Bran cereal	15.2
1 cup (250 mL) bran flakes	9.5
1 cup (250 mL) bran	7.6
1/2 cup (120 g) bran flakes	6.2
cup (250 mL) bran flakes with bran flakes	3.4
1 cup (250 mL) bran flakes with bran flakes	8
1 cup (250 mL) bran cereal	4.5
1 cup (250 mL) bran cereal	4.5
1 cup (250 mL) bran flakes	4.6
1 cup (250 mL) bran cereal	6
1 cup (250 mL) dried cracked wheat	5.8
1 medium apple	3.9
1 cup (250 mL) green beans	3.6
1 cup (250 mL) whole wheat bread	3.5
1/2 boiled White	2.6
1/2 cup cooked Red Robin cereal	2.6
1 banana	2.6
1 orange	3.2

juicy	firm
1 cup (250 mL) crushed white beans	63
1 cup (250 mL) kidney beans	67
1 cup (250 mL) frozen sweet potatoes	34
1 baked potato, skin on	58
1 apple	33
1 cup (250 mL) candlewax	32
1 banana	29
1 carrot	22
1 cup (250 mL) grapes	23
1/2 cup (125 mL) crushed red beans	22

More and more people are waking up to the health benefits associated with eating a sensible diet that includes cut bran-

Now Quaker has two delicious ways to help you get the

most oil Iran. Original hot  
Oat Bran and new ready-to-eat  
Oat Bran Cereal with wheat  
and corn.

Either way, with Quaker the  
members are in your favour

Quaker. It makes a difference.



Study 11-0101 Quaker One-Roll Cereals is not yet available in Quebec. © 1991 Quaker Oats Company.

# CONTROL YOURSELF

Our clever Chef has found a way to control the salt, fat and cholesterol in new Le Menu Eating Smart dinners. And keep them under 300 calories.

So throw caution to the wind, and enjoy.



# R Helping You Helps Me

UNNERS AND OTHER ATHLETES sometimes describe euphoric "highs" during their workout followed by a profound sense of relaxation afterward. Now there is evidence that helping others can produce these same kinds of emotional and physical feelings.

In Psychology Today (October 1988), Alan Luke describes how volunteers in two large studies reported physical sensations during the act of helping. A woman who counsels abusive partners, for example, compared her "feelings of well-being" to "what she feels while swimming." Luke points out that our natural optimism, the endorphins which are activated by vigorous physical activity, may also produce the good feelings that arise during social contact with others.

There is other evidence that helping others is good for your health. When students at Harvard University watched a film of Mother Teresa tending to the sick in Calcutta, their immune functioning improved. Another long study in Michigan showed that men who did volunteer work had death rates 2 1/2 times lower than those who did not.

Helping others while you help yourself is the basic philosophy of self-help groups—the most rapidly developing human service in North America. An estimated 42 million people now

participate in some 900,000 self-help groups. They range from well-established groups like Alcoholics Anonymous to less well-known groups for smokers, phobics, gamblers, parents of handicapped children and many others.

In their book "Healthy Pleasures", authors Ornstein and Sobel point out that choosing to help others may not be beneficial if you do it simply because it is good for you. Rather, healthy pleasure comes from a genuine desire to connect and help others because we are all part of the same human community.

The late Dr. Hans Selye, father of stress theory, called altruism "the best stress reliever on earth." By deliberately helping others, you will gain a sense of goodwill. This will give you a sense of security and self-esteem to cushion you against the hues and frustrations of human beings can avoid."

Caring about others is as natural as caring about ourselves. So go ahead—choose to reach just Number One.

## Making the Healthy Choices the Easy Choices

At PARTICIPACTION, we believe in living life to the fullest. "Well-being is fun." And we believe that choices will ensure all the choices we make are as safe, nutritious and enjoyable.

It's not always easy, especially for Canadians who are disadvantaged, isolated or overwhelmed with responsibility.

Health public policies such as day-care support and workplace incentives such as employer fitness programs can help. So can community programs that help to make the healthy choices easier for Canadians who are poor, feel lonely or exhausted.

Most people who achieve well-being are not superstars or health nuts. They are ordinary, everyday people who value and enjoy the everyday choices they make about work, play, human relationships and self-care. "Health is balance," said Mark Twain. "You'll be greatly comforted over the 'whole' if you regard yourself as the same man up at a time."

If you're on the staircase to good health, take it one step at a time. From walking in the moonlight to sleeping, eating yogurt, to helping out in the community, to playing with the kids, healthy choices feel great!

## In Sickness and in Health

According to Canada's Health Protection Survey, friends and family have a profound influence on a person's health and health behaviors both positive and negative ways:

- 51 per cent of Canadians say they have family or friends they can talk to if they need help.
- 83 per cent buckle up children who are riding in a car.
- 51 per cent have intervened to prevent impaired driving by a friend or family member.
- 34 per cent use life-saving cardiopulmonary resuscitation and 21 per cent have first-aid first-aid training.
- A person whose friends are heavy drinkers are nine times more likely to drink heavily.
- About one in a person's friends consider the chance of getting on the job that he or she will make.

- Why are we going so fast?  
- Mom and Dad are taking a break, walk!



## Make your move.

Get those sneakers on and take the kids out for a ride they'll never forget!



Participation is a non-profit, private community group that promotes healthy living in Canada. We'd like to hear about your choices—what you are doing to help yourself and/or help others. Write us or call us.

Participation, Box 64, 10 Dundas Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5G 2C2. This supplement was written by Peggy Edwards, PARTICACTION staff member.



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## THEATRE

# Altared states

*Tony and Tina throw a wild wedding bash*

TONY 'N' TINA'S WEDDING  
Created by Aviavitch Intelligence  
Directed by Larry Pogrebin

**A**t Yvan Black's Coliseum in downtown Toronto, an 80s wedding reception is in full swing. Anthony Angels (Nathan Lane) and Valentine Lynn (Kathy Bates) and their mismatched friends and guests—have just had the knot and now are about to cut their gaudy wedding cake. But Tina is more than a little high on champagne, and somehow the cake's white layer ends up plastered across her face. Looking like a casualty in a moshed fight, she goes howling off to the washroom, followed by her surprised bedfellows. The crowd can be forgiven if they roar with laughter. The scene, after all, is just one more piece of sleazeball fun in *Tony 'n' Tina's Wedding*, the audience-participation play that has been attracting sold-out houses in New York City, Los Angeles, and



Everett and Bates (centre): audience participation

## FINALLY, SOMEBODY'S TREATING LEFT-HANDERS RIGHT.



ANNOUNCING THE  
YASHICA  
**SAMURAI Z** & **SAMURAI Z-L**

Philadelphia—and which opened on March 7 in Toronto with a Canadian cast. Patrons pay \$50 each to attend the wedding ceremony in a sweatshirt shroud on the city's downtown Queen Street West. After half an hour, emergency services along the street to the Coliseum on real fire and Grill to eat pizza and salad, up champagne from a plastic glass and join in the intravenous mayhem.

First mounted five years ago in New York by the Aviavitch Intelligence theater company, *Tony 'n' Tina's Wedding* is one of the most successful of a new breed of audience-participation theatricals that seek to involve the audience by having them mix among cast and actors. Toronto has made its own contribution to the trend with such theatre pieces as *Dead City*, *Neanderthal* and, most notably, *Toronto*, a farceola written by local playwright John Krizanc. *Toronto's* continuing success in Los Angeles and New York underscores the appeal of its innovative format, which has its audience randomly following the actors through the rooms of a mansion. *Tony 'n' Tina's Wedding* goes a step

O.K., snubpaws, admittedly it's been a long time coming (as in 50 years). But now it's here: The Yashica Samura Z-L. The world's first left-handed 35mm SLR camera.

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They also have a few surprising special effects modes: multiple exposure, variable (30) exposures, high-speed (up to 6 frames per second) continuous shooting, and an intervalometer setting for automatic exposures timed from ten seconds to 24 hours.

Remember the name: The Samura Z for most of you. And the Samura Z-L for everyone who's left.

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## ART

# Stripes of strife

A \$1.76-million purchase sparks controversy

**I**t is a towering, 18-foot-tall by eight-foot-wide, blue-and-red-striped painting called *Four/Five*. And the 1967 canvas is still causing a gentle rumpus of late. The controversy began when officials of the National Gallery of Canada in Ottawa announced on March 1 that they had acquired the work by U.S. painter Barnett Newman—for \$1.76 million, a sum increasing to nearly two-thirds of the annual \$3-million acquisition budget. Gallery officials described the canvas as one of the most significant works by the artist, a leader of the Abstract Expressionist movement who died in 1970 at the age of 65. But Manitoba Conservative MP Paul Holsman, chairman of the House of Commons standing committee on communications, culture, citizenship and regional development, called the purchase "inappropriate." On a Winnipeg radio talk show on March 8, the MP, who has had several vocal clashes with the cultural community in the past, said that the painting looked like "nothing that could have been done in 18 minutes, with 'two cans of paint and two rollers'."

The *Four/Five* controversy quickly escalated. National Gallery director Shirley Thompson defended the purchase, arguing in an interview that "great works aren't always instantly appreciated by society." Thompson noted that the acquisition "simply underscores the seriousness of the National Gallery to be a respected player in the world of art." But Holsman said that his office had been inundated with calls from individuals who were aghast at the purchase. Letters to the editor in Canadian newspapers also expressed abhorrence at it. And while some members of the art community championed the gallery's decision, Canadian Artists' Representation, a lobby group representing 1,200 visual artists, urged the gallery to spend no more money on a single non-Canadian work. The organization's nation-alarmist Greg Galloway said that the gallery should spend more on new Canadian art. Said Galloway: "There is an explosion of Canadian contemporary art, which a terribly underrepresented in the National Gallery."

For its part, Holsman raised the question of whether the federal government, which currently owns 100 percent of the institution, has the gallery to spend the acquisition budgets as they see fit. He should have been determining how the money was spent. He gave the reporter that he considers valid National Gallery efforts to explain the rationale behind the \$1.76-million acquisition when they make their next scheduled appearance before it next month. "We want to

see a large portion of our own year's acquisitions budget on the work," the gallery set aside \$600,000 a year for three years. Over that period, director Thompson said, the institution spent 42 per cent of its annual acquisitions budget on Canadian art. Thompson noted that there were many ways to justify the spending, ranging from the fact that Newman is widely regarded as one of the most important abstract painters of the mid-20th century. The gallery already had two Newman works and several prints by other Abstract Expressionists in its permanent collection.

The controversy originated at a time when museums and galleries generally are finding it increasingly difficult to buy major works. Funded by some relatively successful auctions in recent years, art prices have soared, and wealthy private collectors have been able to snap up art for less than public institutions with limited budgets. By this month, the National Gallery's assistant director in charge of collections and research, negotiated the \$1.76-million purchase price for *Four/Five* with Newman's widow, Anne, in 1987. A year later, one of only four other Newmans was in a similarly massive sale sold at auction to a Japanese collector for nearly \$3 million. Said Stroh: "I saw this as one of the last opportunities to acquire something I would consider to be of major artistic and historical importance."

Holsman has previously argued fervently in favour of progressing advertising on CBC Radio and by asserting that artists and cultural entities should be more entrepreneurial. But he is not the first member of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's government to argue that Ottawa should adopt a more entrepreneurial policy towards culturally funded institutions. Last fall, fellow Conservative Minister Otto Joekel told the Milton, Ont., Chamber of Commerce that his government would "augment" with the so-called anti-length policy. He made the comment after the right-wing National Citizens' Coalition had criticized the Canadian Council for giving money to such projects as a play titled *Dear Queen* in 1984.

The Canadian Conference of the Arts, the largest cultural advocacy group in the country, expressed concern last week about such threats. The body's national director, Keith Kelly, added that the members who contested a federal census "strongly supported the National Gallery's right to do what it feels is best for the institution." For her part, Shirley Thompson and that the *Four/Five* of Newman could even have a beneficial effect. "The fact that people are talking about art and maybe even moved to trigger it, I think is positive," she said. "It only goes to show, the point, that art is everybody's business."

**PAULEtte Young** with **SARAH TURNER**  
in Ottawa



*Four/Five*: art is everybody's business

# STRIKING A BALANCE

## Reconciling economic growth with environmental integrity

The most important challenge we all face today is to ensure that the world's people can continue to share in the benefits of economic development in an environmentally responsible way.

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This view was brought to the fore in 1987 by the United Nations' World Commission on Environment and Development. **Our Common Future**, the Commission's report, proposed the notion of sustainable development, a view that calls for enhancing the resource base by making environmental principles an integral part of economic decisions.

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Mrs. Gis. Harken,  
President,  
Former Prime Minister of Monaco  
and Chairwoman of the  
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The Report issued by her  
Commission emphasized the  
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# Video villain

*Art imitates life in Rob Lowe's new movie*

**DAD INFLUENCE**  
Directed by Curtis Hanson

**W**ith the possible exception of *American Vice-President* Dan Quayle, as the past year or so relatives have provided a greater surge for stand-up comedy than Rob Lowe, flooding streams of Lowe's relatives from relatives to his son into household plots. That makes the movie nearly preposterous. The actual *Home Alone* plot after the scandal, while the Rob Lowe jokes were making the rounds all of the cross-currents of coincidence and complicity make a shallow little movie resonant and creepy—then it would otherwise be.

From his first appearance in *Bad Influence*,

Rob Lowe has turned his name into a household plot. That makes the movie nearly preposterous. The actual *Home Alone* plot after the scandal, while the Rob Lowe jokes were making the rounds all of the cross-currents of coincidence and complicity make a shallow little movie resonant and creepy—then it would otherwise be.

From his first appearance in *Bad Influence*,



Spader (left), Deschanel, Lowe: the subject at issue, his son, his wife and his father.

Lowe plays a jaded edge on his preppie boy George, Michael Spader, in a backwoods bar in Los Angeles, Alex steals a bottle and tries to swap it off a local who is threatening Michael. A study version of a bad dad—indeed, Michael is a grail. But the backwoods character disappears. And so does Michael's son, Matt. What he does with Matt apparently by choice, then sets up an instant friendship and go to the front of the family. Alex returns to his parents' home—a dominant middle-aged woman who just got the disease. And Michael is a dad! in some Alcock world of this movie and may any day.

Some ingenuity remains in clearly work Lowe's own misadventures that a screen as if the actor is undergoing some sort of public process, a strange love of Hollywood therapy. But the strongest fact about *Bad Influence* is that the script was written and Lowe was cast four months before the Atlanta-area video screen.

Lowe puts a jagged edge on his preppie boy George, Michael Spader, in a backwoods bar in Los Angeles, Alex steals a bottle and tries to swap it off a local who is threatening Michael. A study version of a bad dad—indeed, Michael is a grail. But the backwoods character disappears. And so does Michael's son, Matt. What he does with Matt apparently by choice, then sets up an instant friendship and go to the front of the family. Alex returns to his parents' home—a dominant middle-aged woman who just got the disease. And Michael is a dad! in some Alcock world of this movie and may any day.

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ROBIN D. JOHNSON

but, he persuades Michael to take appropriate revenge on a co-worker who has been trying to sabotage his chances for promotion. And even when Michael betrays his friends for a party girl pursued by an older man, the audience accepts enough. The movie was a bore, and blithely, probably largely off its writing, more someone who wrote her writing out like a lush appetizer. "October might not be good for me," she tells Michael. "How's November for you?"

It is tragic to use the wordfully noble Michael's backwoods of his yuppie excess. But that sex and smoky office politics lead to harder stuff—including robbery and murder. *Bad Influence* is a revision of *Home Alone*, which dramatized the consequences of adultery. *Bad Influence* presents a more intense scenario of what can happen when the kids get together and have too much fun. It plays on the darkest puppy fears. The nightmare begins with the loss of a wallet and leads to Michael's return home one night to an apartment strapped bare of all its furniture. Michael can write off the loss of a bunch of old possessions but another statue. His career is the most precious possession of all. And by the time his long-suffering secretary tells him that she is fed up, it is clear that Michael's wife has been making her call him Michael goes too far.

His temper tantrum to the end. The motives for Michael's actions are never explained—but the devil, he just shows up. Playing the devil against us, intelligence and style Jack Palance is as good as it gets. Rob Lowe is not. As Michael, Spader gives a commanding performance, full on layers of thuggery and candor that he seems to be acting in a vacuum. Michael's older brother, Peter (Christian Clemenson), is the only character who really captures him. Peter is in somewhat poleaxed when Michael comes with a son and who else becomes a nervous ally to Michael's bid to shake off Alex.

American director Curtis Hanson manipulates the story from a cool distance. His camera seems more interested in the atmosphere—all bone-white and overexposed—than in the characters. And he is stuck with a doggerel when it comes to the plot hole for his motivation. Lowe may have brought in a team of ready to his role, but if *Bad Influence* is any reflection, it is frightening to consider how far he would have to go as real life to create a truly compelling villain on screen.

ROBIN D. JOHNSON

# A cerebral sleuth

*Detective Dalgliesh tackles another mystery*

## DEVICES AND DESIRES

By P. D. James  
(Lester & Orpen Dennis, 450 pages,  
RM 35)

**T**he audience I attended with paid attention to P. D. James deserved the horrific strapping of a tourist trap. Before 450 people at the University of Toronto, James was reading last month from her latest, *Devils and Doctors*, and she had chosen the passage that begins the book. The girl died, James wrote, "because she trusted the 940 lbs from *Rebels* to *Cable's* *Mardi*." Such precise yet dramatic descriptions of crimes are typical of James's 13 novels. Yet the 68-year-old London author told the crowd later that her books are inspired not by real-life atrocities but by a sense of pique. "This one began on a piddly *Satellite* show," she explained. "I was looking out at the North Sea, thinking that the view probably hadn't changed in 1,000 years—and how easy it was to imagine the crew of a Viking ship on the horizon." Then she said she'd never read and saw the Sellafield nuclear power station. "And I thought, yes, this is my beginning."

In *Devils and Doctors*, James' means that she can't—she—and the reader—further north, creating a fictional community called Larcombe. The ramshackle, windswept, landscape is immediately set, with its usual blend of psychologically complex characters and compelling plots. In her award-winning books, the author has repeatedly explored the interplay of both insiders and the people who beat them down. A recurring character in New Scotland Yard detective Adam Dalgliesh, an intemperate man whose purity seems the only outfit for his moustache. The disappearance of the Ontario model is free of pretense, but the companion is magnified. Dalgliesh contracted not just with every English village, but also with his characters were simply card-board cutouts of English types. James, with her acute eye for psychological detail and social nuance as a rapidly changing English, creates mysteries that are also novels of manners. And while she mostly adheres to the classic model of a mystery formula—a death, a closed circle of suspects and a resolution by an amateur or professional detective—James finds more and more intricate ways to tell the story.

*Devils and Doctors* features Dalgliesh in a slightly different role. James places him at the centre of the action when he stumbles on a body doing an evasive with. But it is at Larcombe, he from his usual preoccupation of



James: exploring the inner workings of murderers

London, and that prevents him from doing involvement in the sleuthing. Larcombe is descended by a huge stocky power station and dotted with a floodgate, man, several cottages and Larcombe Mill, the house that Dalgliesh has inherited from his deceased mother. Not only does the power station loom over everything, but it is also the village's main source of employment and the subject of controversy. When another murder occurs, everyone from the enclosed aristocracy to the local artist—comes under suspicion.

Yet the plot consists of mere hints regarding up suspect for questioning. The book teems with subplots, red herrings and discussions a serial killer's own death, dubious arguments over nuclear power and even an impossible selection of international terrorism. But it is James's characters—particularly Meg Desai, a former teacher recovering from a nervous breakdown—that provide the novel's real power. And rather than filtering everything through Dalgliesh's eyes, James shifts the point of view each time revealing another piece of the puzzle.

Dalgliesh himself remains frustratingly stoic. The cerebral sleuth is mostly immune to the passions unleashed by the mystery—except for a faint stirring of interest in Meg. Fans will have to wait for another book to learn whether Dalgliesh will ever act on the desires and dreams of his own heart.

SHANE TURNER

## Maclean's

### BEST-SELLER LIST

1. <i>The Bovine Ultimatum</i> , Louise U.
2. <i>Devils and Doctors</i> , James D.
3. <i>Sons of Shannan</i> , Brooks
4. <i>Violent Joy</i> , Psycho (2)
5. <i>Quinceville</i> , Toliver (2)
6. <i>Solomon Grundy Wins Again</i> , Richter (2)
7. <i>Feverish</i> (2), Rhoades, Eric (2)
8. <i>Paranormal</i> , Richter
9. <i>Cold Harbour</i> , Algiers
10. <i>Hollywood</i> , Peter (2)

### NONFICTION

1. <i>Reincarnation of the Gods</i> , Borroughs and Peter (2)
2. <i>Magnificent 2000</i> , Morris and Attwells (2)
3. <i>Use a Polar</i> , Lewis (2)
4. <i>Seventy Million Men Biggest</i> , Should Know, Dr. Angels (2)
5. <i>Wonderful Life</i> , Gould (2)
6. <i>Women with Blue Eyes</i> , Power (2)
7. <i>A Broad Range of Time</i> , Richter (2)
8. <i>Homeless, Hungry, Driven</i> and <i>More</i> (2)
9. <i>The Dispossessed</i> , Peter (2)
10. <i>Devils on the Roots</i> , Lennox (2)

1. *Post* best list

Compiled by Thomas Bellini



# No laughs please, we're Canadian

BY STEWART MACLEOD

It isn't a passing strange, if not stunningly strange, that none of our political leaders those who devote lifetimes to allegedly improving the lot of Canadians have ever hinted at a cure for our most obvious problem.

Not even governors general in their heart-stopping New Year's messages about blessing-everything, have even acknowledged what ails us. Never has a prime minister paused to offer a cure. No leadership candidate of any political party—including the current crop of Graziers—has even recognized we have the disorder. And it's as obviously obvious, particularly in the wake of Trade Minister John Crosbie's latest blurt to Sheila Copps at Victoria.

What this country needs, and has for a very long time, is a lightning-bolt. Mind you, it won't be easy after such a long dependence on broad-casting seriousness. But, if ever there was a call for a rehab clinic, it's been done for lesser afflictions.

Until something is done, there is little hope. We just can go accepting everything with single-minded solemnity.

Just look, for example, at the reaction to Prime Minister Jean Chretien's being snubbed out for the周恩来 International Award of National Science award. Most Canadians seemed disabused, only a few were enraged enough to say the selection was "biased." Not one macabre gaggle ever suggested that should have provided a collective belly laugh from Cape Spear to Maritimes. Just how else do we have an opportunity to see a prime minister cut spending on science and win a scientific award?

And look what's happening around the Mounties these days—a fully blown national crisis, that's right, because we took the damned thing so seriously—and were told to—but now has been legitimated as the cause of every liaison in the country, including language, traffic lights and, for all I know, impe-

*What this country needs, and has for a long time, is to lighten up. How about rehab clinics? It's been done for lesser afflictions*

tion. At last report, Quebecers were saying that, if March fails, the province might have to join up with the United States, other Canadians, including Jean Chretien, were predicting the same fate for English Canada. Which means, presumably, we'd all be together again.

Surely the most stay-fool'd of us could manage out a smile over the No way.

Then, in another example, there's the snub called the Association for the Preservation of English in Canada, whose spokesmen are great daily media expenses by other wise serious journalists so can they explain the others are not. French, they are muchly worried about the extinction, or whatever, of English. On a cost-of-nearly 275 million English speakers and only about one million francophones?

Let me start like, ha, ha.

Hey, have you seen photos of the new passenger 18 foot high and eight foot wide that the National Gallery has just purchased in the States for \$1.6 million? It consists of those very tall banks of those blue, one-of-a-kind and increasingly impressive, and like a postcard, past leg. No wonder that, as it's called, Rice of Fire, and for reasons that entirely escape, it's considered a masterpiece.

The reaction has ranged from unmitigated

disput to sobering artistic approval. But not one decent knee-slapping laugh. Just because the joke's on us shouldn't spoil the fun. It's there to be enjoyed, and there was a time when laughs were profitable.

But when it comes to downright grotto, nothing can touch the subject of sexism, or anything related thereto. It's not the French and English who have trouble in Canada, it's men and women. Laughing at each other, except in the privacy of one's home, has become a lost art. Damned dangerous, too.

There is no way to suggest that John Crosbie displayed a great sense of occasion, or weirdly else, when he referred to Ms. Copps and quoted from a song, "Please give the typists Shits, and lie down and leave me alone."

The remark was downright dumb, considering the fact that Mr. Crosbie had earlier provoked Ms. Copps's considerable wrath, and helped her become a best-selling author, by calling her "bitch" in the Commons. Ms. Victoria's remark was worthy of a basketful of beans. And, as a retrospective, associate Defence Minister Mary Collen, who also happens to be the minister responsible for the status of women, undoubtedly wishes she had not thanked Mr. Crosbie for an "absolutely marvelous speech." But some allowance has to be made for moods, concentration and the delayed reaction most of us have to verbal Mayhem.

And was it really necessary to destroy half the trees in Canada for a single newspaper to handle the letters of outrage that spewed out of every household in the country? If some hell their way, Crosbie would not only be political history, but parts of his anatomy would be supporting beams at the parliamentary library.

Some of the machine was, well, meaning. Please don't write.

Just a few days later, we saw a weird example of reverberation, and this occurred after the publication that Times surveyed 500 on the best- and worst-dressed men and women in the House. Employment Minister Herb MacDougall, to the surprise of very few, emerged the winner in the best-dressed female category.

In asking a question at the House, John Rodriguez, the vice-chair Hotel Bell in Ontario, began a bit of a canary by saying "You were very high poems—indeed the place for being the best—dreadful poems, but she does not score very high poems." And that was it for the get below there were crabs of sexism. The Speaker had cut off.

Later Rodriguez rose and in scrawny tones apologized to the minister for saying something that was not correct.

A short comment, "she is Terry MP."

"No, for my sexist assessment. I withdraw those remarks." There were some nods of agreement throughout the House—just like the 1960 Soviet Ambassador's response to the comments of a dissident poet. Soiree! (as in Brasilia) was it depressing. The temptation to scream "lighten up" was overpowering.

Somebody, in one of our southern forests, a.k.a. called Rice of Fire, and for reasons that entirely escape, it's considered a masterpiece.

Atlas Reference: 6 in octaves.

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